THE WATERBURY WATCH.

KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.

Guaranteed for two years.

Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**

Rs. 8-8. **Rs. 8-8.**

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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,366—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 23, 1888.

JULY 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4235	800	W. D. Worcester	24th July.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	31st ,,
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	7th Aug.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	14th ,,
B.L.	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	28th ,,
B.L.	CLYDE	4124	800	W. D. Mudie	4th Sept
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Brown	11th ,,
					Friday.
B.L.	GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st Sept.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	28th ,,
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	5th Oct.

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about :—

18th July, 1st, 15th, and 29th August,

and fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

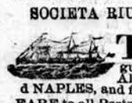
H. W. ULOTH,

Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 11th July, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, d NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug	20th Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	on the 4th August, 1888

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,

Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st June, 1888.

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THE fine s. s. "SULTAN," 2,735 tons, Capt. R. COLLIN, sails as above on THURSDAY, the 2nd August, 1888, positively. Has excellent accommodation for Cabin passengers.—Apply

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,

Samuel Street, 18th July, 1888. Owners.

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PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

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GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

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A MENTAL AND MUSCULAR STIMULANT.

AFTER a dose of this Wine fatigue disappears and is succeeded by an indescribable calm and satisfaction, increased strength of Brain and Muscle, and a desire for Mental and Muscular occupation.

KEMP'S Coca Wine satisfies hunger and thirst, gives new strength to the exhausted, prolongs life, and imparts joy and happiness to those who are depressed.

KEMP & Co. prepare this Wine with great care by a process specially their own.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

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GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

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PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

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From Rs. 15 per month.

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OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,

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S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 25th July, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1495 tons (at 11 a.m., on SUNDAY, 29th July, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

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FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

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FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 1st August, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

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TEN (10) PRIZES.

PAPER SHOWING the sentence to be worked upon, details of Prizes, amount of Competition Fee, date of closing, with full rules and conditions of the competition. Price Eight (8) Annas by Postal Money Order only. No stamps of any kind received. Please address.

MISS E. S. HAMILTON,

Manager.

N. B.—No. 1 Jubilee P. W. Competition was first advertised on 20th April, 1887, and prizes paid on 21st July following.

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APPLICATION will be received for £500,000 (or its nominal equivalent in Rupees) of 3½ per cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock at a minimum price of 80 per cent.

The Stock will be redeemable at par by half-yearly drawings at the rate of one per cent. per annum on the amount outstanding.

Full information and copies of Prospectus can be obtained at any of the Branches.

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IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES.

		Cash prices.
Fourpenny Tubes of Colour	each	Rs. 0 5
Sixpenny ,,	,,	0 6
One Shilling ,,	,,	0 12
Eighteenpenny ,,	,,	1 0
Two Shillings ,,	,,	1 12
Four Shillings ,,	,,	2 8

VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

BOXES OF OIL COLOURS.

FOR COLOURS CONTAINED IN THESE BOXES SEE OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

	Cash prices.
Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Chalk, &c., 9½ by 4½ by 1 ...each	Rs. 7 8
Student's Box, fitted with 15 Colours, Brushes, &c., 12 by 6½ by 1½ ..... ,,	,, 17 0
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 20 Colours, Brushes, &c., 13 by 9 by 1½, ,,	,, 23 0
Three-Guinea Box, fitted with 30 Colours, Brushes, &c., 12½ by 9 by 4½ ,,	,, 45 0
Studio Box, No. 1, fitted with 32 Colours, Brushes, &c., 12½ by 10 by 4 ,,	,, 53 0
Five-Guinea Box, fitted with 40 Colours, Brushes, &c., 15 by 11 by 4.. ,,	,, 67 0

PREPARED CANVAS FOR OIL PAINTING, TABLETS FOR SKETCHING IN OIL.

These are made on the principle of the solid Blocks, composed of extra thick prepared Oil sketching paper.

Imperial 8vo, 10 by 7	Rs.	3 8
,, with cover	,,	6 0
Imperial quarto, 11 by 11	,,	6 0
Do. do with cover	,,	10 0
Do. 32 mo. 18 by 10	,,	9 0
Do. do. do. colour	,,	14 0

ACADEMY BOARDS. PALETTES.
PREPARED MILL BOARDS. PALETTE KNIVES.
SLABS & MULLERS. MAHLSTICKS.
DIPPERS.

FINE HOG-HAIR AND SABLE BRUSHES.
BADGER HAIR SOFTENERS.
VARNISH BRUSHES.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

TREACHER & CO., Limited,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE ORIENTAL HEALTH SALINE.

THIS cooling, refreshing, and most invigorating Saline relieves headache and sickness, allays Febrile symptoms, and affords immediate relief in all simple Derangements of the stomach.

Price, Re. 1-4 per bottle.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

PRICKLY-HEAT.

SUFFERERS from this annoyance are recommended to use "THYMOLITE," the New Antiseptic Toilet Powder. It allays the irritation of the skin, giving the most grateful relief. "THYMOLITE" is perfectly harmless, and may be applied with benefit to the most sensitive skin.

Per box.....Re. 1.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

ALL those who appreciate LILY-WHITE TEETH, PURITY OF THE MOUTH, and a BREATH OF FLOWERS, regard this as THE GEM of all Toilet Requisites.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR is a fragrant mixture of distilled Essences and Gums; and forms with water a delicious Mouth Lotion, which is at the same time a perfect antiseptic and disinfectant. A few drops on the wet tooth brush forms a most perfect dentifrice, securing health in the Teeth and Gums, and that exquisite comfort which attends purity of the mouth.

Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP AND CO., Limited,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S. PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP.

A MOST invaluable Cough Medicine, which has now been proved by an experience of many years, and continues to receive the increasing approbation of the public.

It stills the most troublesome and irritable coughs, cuts and brings up the phlegm easily, removes huskiness and soreness of the throat, tightness and oppression of the chest and difficulty of breathing, and induces calm and refreshing repose. Indeed, so speedy is the relief it affords, so delightfully soothing and healing its effects, even in the worst cases, that those who have once used it, use and recommend it in preference to every other medicine.

Per bottle Re. 1.

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CUTLERY AND A QUALITY, TABLE PLATE.

THIS new registered brand of Cutlery is made from extra quality steel, hand forged and carefully tempered, the result being an Article superior to anything which has as yet been introduced. The Cavendish Ware will be very welcome to those who dislike large and heavy Cutlery at the Table, as the sizes are very symmetrical, and, moreover, especially distinguished for their particularly elegant appearance.

		"A." Quality, Cavendish Brand, with solid Ivory Balance Handles.	"B." Quality, Cavendish Brand, with solid Ivory Balance Handles.	"C." Ordinary Quality, a good serviceable Article.	Buckhorn for Shikar and District Use.
Table Knives	per doz.	Rs. 35 0	Rs. 28 0	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 11 8
Dessert Knives	,,	,, 30 0	,, 23 0	,, 18 8	,, 10 0
Meat Carvers	per pair	,, 13 0	,, 10 0	,, 8 0	,, 4 0
Game Carvers	,,	,, 13 0	,, 10 0	,, 8 0	,, 4 0
Steel Sharpeners	Each	,, 5 4	,, 4 4	,, 3 0	,, 1 4
COMPLETE SET, as above		Rs. 96 4	Rs. 75 4	Rs. 59 8	Rs. 30 12

A QUALITY TABLE PLATE !!!

TREACHER and COMPANY guarantee their TABLE PLATE to be of the highest standard quality, experience having taught them that the public prefer a superior article at a moderate cost to goods slightly cheaper but far inferior in quality and thickness of plating. Being strongly plated on hardest nickel silver, the goods are thoroughly reliable for strength and wear.

		Plain Fiddle Pattern.	Queen Anne.	Beaded Lily or Thread Pattern.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Table Forks	Per doz.	26 0	28 8	31 0
Dessert Forks	,,	21 0	23 0	24 0
Table Spoons	,,	26 0	28 8	31 0
Dessert Spoons	,,	21 0	23 0	24 0
Tea Spoons	,,	10 8	12 0	13 0
,, ,, Miniature	,,	9 8	9 8	12 8
Egg Spoons with gilt bowls	,,	13 0	13 0	15 8
Salt Spoons with gilt bowls	,,	13 0	13 0	15 8
Salt Spoons Miniature	,,	9 8	9 8	12 0
Mustard Spoons with gilt bowls	each	1 2	1 2	1 4
Mustard Spoons Miniature	,,	0 14	0 14	1 4
Gravy Spoons	,,	5 12	6 0	7 8
Marrow Spoon	,,	3 0	3 0	4 0

		Plain Fiddle Pattern.	Queen Anne.	Beaded Lily or Thread Pattern.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Chatni Spoon	each	3 0	3 0	4 0
Caddy Spoon	,,	1 2	1 4	1 6
Sugar Spoon	,,	1 8	1 8	1 6
Sugar Tongs	,,	2 12	2 12	3 0
Ice Tongs	,,	4 8	4 8	6 8
Ice Claws, Scissor Shaped	,,	8 8	8 8	9 0
Butter Knives	,,	2 12	2 12	3 0
Pickle or Oyster Forks	,,	1 4	1 4	1 10
Toddy Ladles	,,	2 8	2 8	2 12
Sauce Ladles	,,	2 12	2 12	3 0
Soup Ladles	,,	10 0	10 0	10 0
Sardine Tongs	,,	6 0	6 0	6 8
Sugar Sifters	,,	3 0	3 4	4 8
Fish Helpers	Per pair	17 0	17 0	18 8
Knife Rests	,,	2 4	2 12	3 12
Cheese Scoops	each	2 12	3 12	3 0

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TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE EDINA BLEND OF SCOTCH WHISKIES.

THIS now celebrated and most delicious old mellow spirit is the VERY CREAM of SCOTCH WHISKIES, in quality unrivalled—perfectly pure, and from its softness and peculiarly fine flavour strongly commends itself to the drinkers of Whisky.

It has met with universal approval.

Per dozen, Rs. 25-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

UMBRELLAS. "CHOICE NATURAL STICKS."

HOAR & CO.'S SPECIAL NEW STOCK. UMBRELLAS.

GENT'S	FINE BROWN SILK, a very useful Umbrella	Rs. 12 0
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	Well finished, handsome Sticks, excellent value	,, 16 0
	BEST BROWN SPITALFIELDS' SILK—Very choice	,, 18 0
	The new seamless Wove Edges. A specialite	
	VERY RICH SILK—Sterling Silver Mounts	,, 22 0
LADIES'	SOFT BROWN SILK—Selected Handles	,, 10 8
	Useful, Light, and Durable. Very Stylish	,, 13 8
	RICH SOFT SILK—Best Paragon Frames	,, 15 0
	Handsome Sticks, Stylish Silver Mounts	

SPECIAL V. P. P. DISCOUNT 12½ PER CENT. = TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

HOAR & CO., { Umbrella & Stick Importers, } BOMBAY.

THORPE AND CO.

NEW SCARVES.

SILK SQUARES.

JUST ARRIVED a CHOICE selection of GENTLEMEN'S SCARVES and TIES, the latest NOVELTIES in Shapes and Patterns.

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For Knot or Pin, from 12 ans. each.

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For Large Knot, or Pin, Rs. 2 each.

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Will Tie, Knot, Bow, or Ring, Rs. 2-8 each.

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Club Colours, Rs. 7-8.

SILK POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.

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18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOK-MARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders, partially gilt, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld

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GEM OF THE HIMALAYA,

A Rare and Wonderful Tea at Rs. 2-8 per lb.

FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE,

A Peerless Tea of Superb Flavour, Re. 1-12 per lb.

EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE,

Superior Tea of Fine and Delicate Flavour, at Re. 1-10 per lb.

UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE!

A Rich Tea of Extra Pungent Flavour, at Re. 1-6 per lb.

THESE ARE THE MOST PERFECT NEW SEASONS SPRING CROP TEAS that India can produce.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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ESTABLISHED 1864.

THE MAIL OF 1ST JULY, 1888.

FOR IMMEDIATE SUPPLY.

No Orders registered except on Payment of Cash in Advance.

NEWSPAPERS. Under this Table, Newspapers for Up-Country Subscribers will be posted to us from London, *viâ* BRINDISI, and re-posted by us from Bombay, unless otherwise ordered.	Up-Country rates. Six Months.	Twelve Months.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Army and Navy Gazette	12 12	23 8
Bird O' Freedom	6 4	11 12
Broad Arrow	12 12	23 8
Engineering	17 12	34 0
Field	16 0	30 0
Fun	5 4	9 0
Graphic	13 0	25 0
Home News	12 12	23 0
Illustrated London News	13 0	25 0
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News	13 0	25 0
Illustrated Bits	6 0	11 0
Judy	6 4	12 8
Lancet	15 8	30 0
Lloyd's Weekly	5 0	9 4
Mail (Thrice a Week)	18 0	34 0
News of the World	5 0	9 4
Overland Mail	12 12	23 0
Pall Mall Budget	7 4	13 8
Penny Illustrated Paper	5 4	9 8
Pictorial World	15 8	30 0
Public Opinion	6 4	11 12
Punch	7 12	14 0
Queen	17 0	31 4
Referee	5 0	9 4
Reynolds' News	5 0	9 4
St. James's Budget	12 4	23 0
Saturday Review	12 4	23 0
Sporting Times	6 0	11 8
Times' Weekly	6 0	11 8
Tit-Bits	5 0	9 4
Truth	12 8	23 0
Vanity Fair	13 4	24 4
Weekly Despatch	5 0	9 4
World	12 8	23 0

PERIODICALS. Under this Table, the undermentioned Publications will be enclosed in our cases *Overland*, and will be despatched by us as soon as possible after arrival.	Up-Country rates. Six Months.	Twelve Months.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
All the Year Round	0 0	6 8
Argosy	0 0	4 8
Belgravia	4 0	7 8
Bow Bells	0 0	7 0
Bow Bells' Novelette	0 0	5 8
Boys' Own Paper	0 0	5 0
Cassel's Family Magazine	0 0	5 0
Chambers' Journal	0 0	5 8
Children's Dress-maker	0 0	3 0
Contemporary Review	9 4	18 8
Cornhill Magazine	0 0	5 0
Delineator	0 0	8 0
Family Herald	0 0	4 8
Fortnightly Review	9 4	18 8
Girls' Own Paper	0 0	5 0
Good Words	0 0	5 0
Knowledge	0 0	6 0
Leisure Hour	0 0	4 8
Little Folks	0 0	4 8
London Journal	0 0	7 0
London Society	5 4	10 8
Mode La Illustre	9 4	18 8
Myra's Journal	0 0	5 0
Nineteenth Century	9 4	18 8
Sunday at Home	0 0	5 0
Sylvia's Home Journal	0 0	5 0
Temple Bar	4 0	7 12
Weldon's Journal of Costumes	0 0	4 8
Weldon's Ladies' Journal	0 0	4 8
Westminster Review	9 4	18 8
Women's World	5 12	10 8
World of Fashion	4 0	7 12
Young Ladies' Journal	0 0	7 12
Young England	0 0	4 0

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A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,

Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.

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Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.

SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 28th August, 1888, at 6-30 p.m.

JAS. B. HAWORTH,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 23rd July, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE SHARE LIST of the COIMBATORE SPINNING and WEAVING Co., Ld., will be CLOSED, on the 31st inst.

T. STANES & Co.
Local Secretaries.

Coimbatore, 18th July, 1888.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE OF BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 513, OF 1886.

HAJEE MOOSSA HAJEE HASAN, HAJEE JAN MAHOMED HAJEE JOOSUB, HAJEE SALLAY MAHOMED HAJEE NUTHOO, HAJEE ESMAIL HAJEE GOOL MAHOMED, HAJEE RAHIMTOOLA HAJEE JOOSUB, HAJEE JACKERIA HAJEE ALLARUKHIA SAJUN, HAJEE SEEDICK HAJEE EBRAHIM and HAJEE MOOSA SULLAMAN of Bombay KUTCHEE MEMON MAHOMEDAN Inhabitants, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late HAJEE CURRIM MAHOMED, SULLAMAN, deceased, residing at Memon Mohola, in the Island of Bombay .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

HAJEE ADAM HAJEE JOONUS and HAJEE ABA RAHIMAN HAJEE JOONUS, both of Bombay Kutchee Memons, Mahomedan Inhabitants, also residing at Memon Mohola, in the Island of Bombay, and carrying on business in partnership, and as coparceners of a Kutchee Memon undivided family under the name and style of HAJEE ADAM HAJEE JOONUS.....Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the Sixteenth Day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Seven, the following immovable property WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. Farran, Esq., the Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Fifteenth Day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Eight, at the hour of three o'clock, in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the above-named Plaintiffs Hajee Moosa Hajee Hasun, Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Joosub, Hajee Sallay Mahomed Hajee Nuthoo, Hajee Esmail Hajee Gool Mahomed, Hajee Rahimtoola Hajee Joosub, Hajee Jackeria Hajee Allaruckhia Sajun, Hajee Seedick Hajee Ebrahim, and Hajee Moosa Sullaman, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Hajee Adam Hajee Joonus and Hajee Aba Rahiman Hajee Joonus, or any of them in all that messuage, tenement or dwelling house, situate, lying and being on Fazendari ground, on the north side of Memon Wada or Cross Row, otherwise called Musjid Bunder Road, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 141-33 square yards or thereabouts, and Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 53 and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the north by a drain or passage for water, on or towards the south by the Public Road called Memon Wada, or Cross Row, otherwise Musjid Bunder Road, on or towards the east by the property of Hajee Aba Satar Talab, and on or towards the west by the property of Piroo Somersey, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Defendants' tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Jeffreson, Bhaishanker and Dinsha, Attorneys for the said Plaintiffs, at Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 7th day of July, 1888.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 159 OF 1887.

RUNCHORDAS PREMJEE, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Hanuman Gally, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

vs.

DEWCOREBAI, Widow and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of DAMODHUR LACKMIDAS, late of Bombay Hindoo, deceased, and PREMABAI, widow of LALJEE COOVERJEE, lateof Bombay Hindoo, deceased, both residing at Kalbadavi Road, outside the Fort.....Defendants.

AND

SUIT No. 214 OF 1887.

PREMABAI, widow of LALJEE COOVERJEE, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadavi Road in Bombay.....Plaintiff.

vs.

DEWCOREBAI, Widow and Executrix of the last Will of DAMODHUR LACKMIDASS deceased, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadavi Road in Bombay, aforesaid and RUNCHOREDASS PREMJEE of Bombay Hindoo residing at Hanooman Gully, in the city of Bombay.....Defendants

PURSUANT to the order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above Suits and bearing date the Thirteenth Day of March One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Eight.

Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities, affecting the Estate of Damodhur Luckmidas, late of Bombay Hindoo deceased, the Testator in the pleadings in the above Suits mentioned who died in Bombay, on or about the Thirtieth Day of September One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Nine, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my Office in the Court House, Fort, Bombay, on or before from the date hereof or in default, thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. —Dated this 23rd day of July 1888.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

BASEL MISSION INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS,

WEAVING BRANCH.

AT the suggestion of many Ladies and Gentlemen, both here and up-country, who have been misled by some local dealers into buying imitations of the celebrated "Basel Mission" *hand made* Table Linen, Shikar Cloths, Tweeds Ginghams, &c., we beg to state that the *Genuine* "Mission" Cloths can be had retail from Messrs. Cooper, Madon and Co., Limited, and Wholesale rom ourselves.

TABLE LINEN TOWELS,

SIDE SLIPS, SHIKAR CLOTHS, &c.

TABLE CLOTHS

MADE BY THE "BASEL MISSION."

DAMASK PATTERN.

Each	Rs.	as.		Each	Rs.	as.
5½ ft. by 5½	3	4	7 ft. by 10	8	0	
5½ ft. by 7½	4	6	7 ft. by 12	9	8	
6 ft. by 6	4	0	7½ ft. by 7½	6	8	
6 ft. by 8	5	6	7½ ft. by 10	8	4	
6½ ft. by 6½	4	14	7½ ft. by 12	10	8	
6½ ft. by 9	6	12	7½ ft. by 18	15	4	
7 ft. by 7	5	8	8¼ ft. by 8¼	7	4	
7 ft. by 9	7	0	8¼ ft. by 15	13	4	

DIAMOND PATTERN.

Each	Rs.	as.		Each	Rs.	as.
6 ft. by 5	2	12	6½ ft. by 10	5	14	
5 ft. by 6	3	4	7 ft. by 7	4	4	
6 ft. by 8	4	6	7½ ft. by 10	6	6	

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

Per doz.	Rs.	as.		Per doz.	Rs.	as.
20 in. by 20	4	8	24 in. by 24	5	8	

DIAMOND PATTERN.

Per doz. Rs. as.
24 in. by 24 ..... 4 12

SIDE SLIPS.

Damask patterns, 24 in. wide, As. 12 per yard.

TOWELS.

34 in. by 34	.....per doz. Rs.	8	8
34 in. by 45	..... „ „	10	8
34 in. by 54	..... „ „	12	8
28 in. by 36	...(Toilette).. „	6	8

COUNTERPANES.

(White.)

5 ft. by 7½ ft. each	.....Rs.	5	0
7½ ft. by 8¼ ft.	„ „	8	0
8¼ ft. by 9 ft.	„ „	9	12

SHEETING.

60 inches wide .....14 annas per yard.

SHIKAR CLOTH.

Can be had Retail from Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld., Fort, or Wholesale from WARDEN & Co.,
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THE fine s.s. MOBILE SAILS as above on WEDNESDAY, the 1st August, 1888, positively. Reduced rate for Cargo and passage. A Charterer

MR. ESSA THAVER,
No. 24, Khoja Mohla.

23rd July, 1888.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. (60) Sixty, for Whole Share, and Rs. (30) Thirty for Half Share, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1888, free of income-tax, will be paid on and after FRIDAY, the 3rd Proximo, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m, at the Company's Office, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register, on the 26th instant, on production of share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 26th instant, to THURSDAY, the 2nd Proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDASS and Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st July, 1888.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE COMMISSARIATWALLA, deceased.

PURSUANT to "The Indian Succession Act, 1865" and to "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers' Act, 1866." NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE COMMISSARIATWALLA, late of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, deceased (who died at Bombay aforesaid, on or about the 24th day of January, 1888, and whose Will was proved by BAI BANUBAI, the widow of the said deceased, the sole Executrix therein named on the 18th day of May, 1888, in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay), are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts or claims to the said Executrix at No. 29, Medows Street, Fort, the office of the undersigned, her solicitors, on or before the 31st day of August, now next ensuing and NOTICE is hereby also given that after that day the said Executrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Framjee Hormusjee Commissariatwalla, deceased, among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have had notice, and that she will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim she shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 21st day of July, 1888.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Solicitors for the said Executrix.

MADRAS RAILWAY CO.

TENDERS FOR ENGLISH CANVAS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned for the SUPPLY OF 20,000 YARDS OF ENGLISH CANVAS, SAIL OR NAVY, No. 1, 24 inches wide, 36 or 42 yards in a bolt.

The cloth must be quite new and sound, and must be delivered at the General Stores, Royapuram, Madras, in the following quantities:—5,000 yards by the 1st September, 1888, and 5,000 yards by the 1st of each following month until the whole 20,000 yards have been delivered; but the total quantity will be received at an earlier date, if desired by the successful Tenderer.

The cloth will be measured along its centre by each piece being opened out on the ground, and it will be subject to rejection if not equal to the quality of the accepted sample.

Tenders accompanied by samples and a deposit of Rs. 500, must be delivered at the Agent and Manager's Office, Royapuram, Madras, before 12 o'clock noon, on 20th August, 1888, and the person or persons, whose Tender is accepted will be required to sign an agreement paying the value of the stamp fee.

Patterns of the desired quality may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Royapuram, on any date prior to the 20th proximo between 11 a.m., and 2 p.m., Sundays excepted, or a sample will be supplied on application to the General Storekeeper.

In case of failure to supply the required quantities when due, the whole of the deposit of Rs. 500 deposited by the successful Tenderer will be forfeited to the Company.

The Agent and Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS B. HANNA,
Agent and Manager.

Madras Railway, Agent and Manager's Office, Royapuram Terminus, 19th July, 1888.

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"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS

Not to be confounded with so-called Javas obtaining elsewhere. These are the

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COQUETAS	.....per 1,000 Rs.	30	per 100 Rs.	3-8	
TRABUCOS	..... „	„	35 „	„	4-0
ROYALS	..... „	„	40 „	„	4-8

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

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RAMCHANDRA GOVIND,
Manager.

Bombay, 21st July, 1888.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Re. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ON and after TO-DAY, the 21st instant, THROUGH BOOKINGS on the Stations of the S. M. and W. I. P. Railway in connection with the B. I. Steamers will be resumed.

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A few second-hand English BROUGHAMS, by well known makers, very little used.

Some gram and grass machines, and single and double Iron bed-steads.

And a fresh supply of the best real MOCHA COFFEE.

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The "Waterbury," although a low-priced Watch, is not a cheap Watch. It is one of the costliest in the world. Its price is Rs. 8-8, packed in a handsome Satin-lined box; but the first "Waterbury" ever made was the product of ten years' keen study, and the experimental expenditure of many thousand of pounds, and every "Waterbury" now manufactured is the result of 500 separate operations, and the product of a factory containing costly and intricate automatic machinery to the value of THIRTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.

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A perfect Watch timed to the minute and packed in Satin-lined box will be sent you by next mail by V. P. or Parcel post. Postage will be paid by the Company.

Insure your life by wearing a Waterbury.

The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum of One Thousand Rupees.

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Ditto ditto to Gold ... „ 3 0

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AND

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THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED ... ... „	675
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Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines and Pumps.

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CERTIFICATE.—We have been using your Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid for the last seven months with the greatest success. We are enabled now to entirely dispense with scaling our Boilers, as the Fluid keeps the interior quite clean and prevents corrosion by an inky coating on the Boiler Plates.

It is the Best Composition for the prevention of Scale in Boilers we know of, after several trials with other Fluids extending over a practice of twenty years.

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LAMP POSTS	GATES	
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

MONSOON WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED to withstand the effects of the Climate, our Coats are Sewn and Taped, thus making it impossible to come apart at the seams, and are cut on Tailoring principles ensuring a shapely, stylish, well-fitting, and reliable garment.

Regulation Military Cloaks, extra quality and finish, thoroughly Waterproof...from Rs.	48	0	
Fawn and Navy Blue Cashmere Chesterfield Coats, perfectly ventilated ..... „ „	24	0	
White Vulcanised Reversible Coats ..... „	10	0	
Ladies Shot Silk, Plain Colors and Checks, Mantles and Cloaks, very stylish and extra Light,			
Black lined Tartans Gig Aprons with nickel Ring ..... „	10	8	
Drab Double Texture on check Carriage aprons ..... „ „	12	0	
Tan Waterproof Canvas Holdalls, flaps and pockets English Leather Straps ... „	20	8	
The Wolsely Valise Holdall and Ground Sheet combined, Stout Leather Straps and Rings..... „	22	0	

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY, POONA, & SECUNDERABAD.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING!

WATERPROOF CLOTHING!

A LARGE STOCK of the same to hand, of different qualities and all sizes, at moderate Rates.

MONSOON CLOTHING

In all best Woollen Goods for Shirts and Suits, made to Order in the latest Style and Fashion.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Of steel and air-tight trunks and boxes, just received from new makers, in new designs.

MILITARY AND VOLUNTEERS UNIFORMS

Made to the latest Regulations. All Laces and Braids on Stock for the same, and a good fit Guaranteed.

ALL NECESSARIES

Such as Hats, Helmets, Caps, Braces, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Ties in great variety to choose from.

WHO IS YOUR TAILOR

Is often the question when a good fitting garment is seen, and the answer is often

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
11, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE date of receiving TENDERS for "COMPLETING the STATE and ALIENATION RECORD OFFICES at Poona" is POSTPONED from 20th July, 1888, to 3rd August, 1888.

E. K. REINOLD, C. E.,
Executive Engineer P. & K.
Office of the Ex. Engr., P. & K., Poona, 18th July, 1888.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 13 per cent., per annum, free of Income-Tax, will be payable on application, on and after the 23rd instant, to Registered Shareholders on 30th June, 1888.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAS. H. SLIGHT,
Officiating Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th July, 1888.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 9th, to MONDAY, the 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAS. H. SLIGHT,
Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th July, 1888.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank, on THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3 p.m., for the following objects:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.

2nd. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. M. R. Wyer and Mr. A. M. Gubbay, who ret re by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAS. H. SLIGHT,
Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th July, 1888.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

UNDERSIGNED has always in stock a large supply of select varieties of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS imported direct from England and America.

Trial order solicited.

Price List forwarded on applicatio to
RUSTOMJEE & SONS,
Seed Stores,
Ranikhet.

FOR SALE.

THE property of COLONEL TRUMAN, late 7th Dragoon Guards.

A very handsome Bay Arab, black points, 4 years, about 14-3. Partly trained Cavalry Charger. Promises to make a very good one; up to 13 stone. Price, Rs. 1,200.

A very handsome Ch. Persian; 7 years, about 15-1; perfect Cavalry Charger; up to great weight. Price, Rs. 800.

The above are believed to be perfectly sound, and open o Veterinary Surgeon's examination.—Apply to
Captain MITCHELL,
Deolali.

NOTICE.

THE CHANDUL LICENSE issued for THREE YEARS, commencing from the 1st August, 1887, having been RECALLED, Tenders for the MANUFACTURE and RETAIL SALE of CHANDUL in the Town and Island of Bombay, for the unexpired portion of the THREE YEARS contract, *viz.*, Two Years from 1st August, 1888, to 31st July, 1890, will be received up to 12 noon (Bombay time), on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at the office of the undersigned.

2. Tenderers must specify in their Tenders the minimum number of pounds of duty paid opium (each pound to consist of 40 tolas of 180 grains each), which they undertake to use during the term of the license and the amount of fees which they offer for the license.

3. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees 300, which will be returned if the Tender be not accepted.

4. Information regarding the conditions of sale, &c., may be had on application to the Assistant Collector, in charge, Opium Department.

5. The acceptance of any Tender will be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

JOHN Mc L. CAMPBELL,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.
Bombay, Custom House, 14th July, 1888.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 258 OF 1886.

VIRCHAND JADOWJEE and VITHULDAS JADOWJEE, Hindoo inhabitants, residing at Mesana, near Ahmedabad, and carrying on business in partnership under the names of HURJEEWAN JADOWJEE and VITHUL JADOWJEE by their Moonim, COOBER JAVER, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing near Pydhowaee, without the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

ABDOOL REHMAN EBRAHIM and AHMED EBRAHIM, of Bombay, Khatree Mahomedan inhabitants, residing in house No. 194-196 Nowrojee Hill, without the Fort of Bombay...Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the Twentieth day of July, One thousand Eight hundred and Eighty six, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION in two lots before G. H. FARRAN, Esq., the Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-fifth day of July, One thousand, Eight hundred and Eighty-eight, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, Virchand Jadowjee and Vithuldas Jadowjee, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Abdool Rahman Ebrahim and Ahmed Ebrahim or any of them in the following properties, namely:—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land onground, whereof Manockjee Merwanjee Dongerwalla is the Fazendar, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate on the West side of Nowrojee Hill, First Row, commonly called Gumlay Street, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 185 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by a passage belonging partly to the said premises, being hereby granted, and partly to the house of Vitho Soobama Washerman, on or towards the South by the house of Shaik Boodum, on or towards the East by the Nowrojee Hill first row, aforesaid, and on or towards the West by a public passage for halalkoras and for dirty water, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assesment under No. 50, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Abdool Rahiman Ibrahim and family.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of land with the messuage, tenements or dwelling, house standing thereon, situate at Nava Para, at Bandora, in the sub-district of Sal

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Band, 4th Bombay Rifles, Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 21st:—St. Dunstan (s), from Liverpool; and Strathearn (s), Cardiff. Yesterday:—Busheer (s), from Karachi; Peshwa (s), Calcutta; and China (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Shelley (s), for Port Said; and St. Bernard (s), Rangoon. To-day:—Satara (s), for Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Heathfield left the dock on the 21st inst.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Peveril entered the dock on the 21st inst.

COMMISSIONER TUCKER.—Fakir Singh, as Mr. Tucker delights to call himself, and his new wife, the daughter of General Booth, has returned to India. Having visited Ceylon, he is now in Cotacamund.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.—At the Bombay High Court, on Saturday, Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas made absolute the decree *nisi* granted by his lordship for a dissolution of marriage prayed for by Mr. Fardunji Palonji Desai, a schoolmaster, on the ground of his wife's adultery.

A BOAT CAPSIZED.—Tonie No. 2,882 was capsized on Friday evening last whilst proceeding under sail to Mody Bay Bunder. Three of the crew and a native passenger were thrown into the sea, but were fortunately picked up by another tonie, which was passing by at the time.

AN ENTERTAINMENT POSTPONED.—We are requested to inform those invited to the entertainment this evening at Pallow Road, Chira Bazaar, at Rao Bahadur Bhaskarao Balcrushnajee Pitali's, that the party has been unavoidably postponed, in consequence of a bereavement in the family of Mr. Bhaskarao's near relation.

FALL OF A HOUSE.—The back portion of a three-storeyed house, situated in Tembker Muhola, belonging to Hajee Abdool Suttar, fell in on Friday night, injuring five persons. They were all removed to the J. J. Hospital. Three of the injured, after having their wounds dressed, left the hospital; but the other two, who were seriously injured, remained. The damage is estimated at Rs. 2,000.

DONATION TO A LIBRARY.—Mr. Nasarwanji Manekji Petit has made a donation of Rs. 3,000 to the Bombay Benevolent Library, at Cheera Bazaar. The sum will be placed in the hands of trustees, who will invest it in 4 per cent. Government promissory loan, the interest being used for the purpose of the library. At the suggestion mainly of Mr. Edalji Dosabhoy Bharucha, honorary secretary and treasurer, it has been resolved to call the institution after the name of the donor of the magnificent gift.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The band of the 4th Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music at the Yacht Club, this evening at 5-45 o'clock:—

Quadrille	La Mascotte	Metra.
Gavotte	Herzliebchen	Burald.
Waltz	Toujours Et Encore	Lamothe.
Song	Cradle	Lange.
Waltz	Rhoda	Bucalossi.
Selection	La Vie Parisienne	Offenbach.
Polka	Dorothi	Pougher.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

EVADING THE ABKARI LICENSE.—Suddassew Balcrishna was on Saturday charged, before Mr. P. Ryan, by Mr. A. Walker, Abkari Inspector, with selling a quantity of bhang, at Matoonga, on Thursday last. He was fined Rs. 20.—A sherbut shopkeeper, at Girgaum, named Nowroze Behram, was also on Saturday charged, by Mr. A. Walker, before the same Magistrate, with selling two pints of brandy, on Friday, without a license from the Abkari Collector. He was convicted and fined Rs. 20.

SUICIDE DUE TO ILL-TREATMENT.—The adjourned inquest was resumed on Saturday, by the coroner, at the morgue, into the circumstances connected with the death of Dhondee, aged 14 years, the wife of Vittoo Govind, a labourer, who was found drowned in a well at the back of her house in Thakurdwar Road, on Friday morning last. Two other witnesses, relatives of the deceased, were also examined, who testified as to the ill-treatment by her husband. A verdict of suicide was returned.

HOUSEBREAKING.—A police sepoy while going his rounds on Friday night missed two locks from the front door of Bhimsey Ruttonsey's shop, in Ardaseer Dady street, and hearing a noise inside the shop, secured the door from outside and called for assistance. On opening the door, a man, named Mahomedbux Alibux, was found secreted in a box in the loft. Alibux was on Saturday charged by Inspector Young, before Mr. P. Ryan, with housebreaking by night with intent to commit theft The police officer applied to the Magistrate for a postponement, in order to institute further inquiries. The Magistrate granted the application, and postponed the hearing of the case to Wednesday.

A CASE OF STABBING.—Fakeera Abdoola, a China glass bangle seller, living in Trimbuck Purashram Street, on Friday night, at about a quarter to 9 o'clock, went to a pansooparee shop in that street, when a man, named Shaik Mohideen Shaik Abdool Rymon, abused him, on which he walked away to the other side of the street, but Shaik Mohideen followed, and stabbed him on the right side of the abdomen with a clasp knife. Fakeera at once raised an alarm and ran towards his sister's house near by, who, finding her brother stabbed, called a policeman, who took Fakeera to the J. J. Hospital. Shaik Mohideen, in the meantime, ran away. A search was made for him, and he was arrested in Falkland Road. The clasp knife was found hid in the folds of his pyjama, the blade bearing stains of blood. On Saturday morning Shaik Mohideen was placed, amongst others, before Fakeera, who is lying in a critical state in the hospital, and was identified. Shaik Mohideen, it appears, was under the influence of liquor when he stabbed Fakeera. On Saturday afternoon Mr. P. Ryan took the deposition of the wounded man in the presence and hearing of the accused in the hospital. He was subsequently charged at the Girgaum Police Court with attempting to murder Fakeera Abdoola by stabbing him with a knife. The case was postponed for hearing to the 4th proximo.

PRESENTATION TO A MEDICAL OFFICER.—Dr. H. J. Sirvai, Medical Officer in charge of the Ahmedabad station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, was lately entertained to a dinner, and presented with a silver cup and saucer by the members of the railway staff employed at that station. Dr. Sirvai, says a correspondent, was deputed to act for Dr. Mody, and in the course of a few months he succeeded in gaining the esteem and confidence not only of the railway employés but also, to some extent, of the general public. The dinner was given on his leaving the station to revert to his permanent appointment at Baroda. In proposing the health of Dr. Sirvai, the chairman dwelt upon the courtesy and kindness which that gentleman had always shown to his patients, and his other sterling qualities which had endeared him to the heart of everyone who came in contact with him. He had no doubt they were all very sorry to part with him, but wherever he was, they would all be happy to hear of his success and welfare. The toast was very cordially responded to, and Dr. Sirvai gave a suitable reply, in which he heartily thanked the company for their appreciation of what he had simply done in the performance of his duty. Other speeches testifying to the popularity of Dr. Sirvai followed, and the company dispersed at a rather late hour. On the day of his departure, there was a goodly attendance of railway employés and others to see him off. He was presented with the cup and saucer, which bear suitable inscriptions. He was also decorated with flowers, and the train left amidst much cheering on the part of the assemblage.

AN event which is looked forward to at home with much interest in yachting circles is the great steam-yacht race which is to take place at New York next autumn under the auspices of the New York Yacht Club. The British steam-yacht fleet will probably be represented by Mr. Ninian B. Stewart's Amy, 850 tons, designed by Mr. G. L. Watson, and the grand new boat launched this year at Fairfield and built for her owner, Sir William Pearce. Hopes were largely centred in this vessel, which has a winning look about her lines; but her boilers are far from being right, and as yet she has not had full use of her steam-power. It would be a great pity if a boat designed in the yard where were built the fastest steamships afloat should happen to get beaten by one built on the other side of the Atlantic. But altogether steam-yacht racing seems a dangerous sport, and one that does not stand in need of much encouragement.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 21.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.

A SON MURDERING HIS OWN MOTHER.

IMPERATRIX VS. CHOONILAL MELAPCHUND.

THIS was a reference made by Mr. S. Hummick, Sessions Judge of Surat. The accused was tried before his honour and a jury on a charge of murder, when the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the accused did kill his mother as stated in the charge, but that he was not guilty because he did the act while in an unsound state of mind, not knowing that what he did was wrong or punishable according to law. His honour on various grounds disagreed with the verdict, and submitted the case for final disposal to the High Court. Mr. Maneckshah Jahangirsha Taleakhan, appeared for the accused; and Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlick for the Crown.

The facts of the case were that on the 10th March last, while the accused had some altercation with his mother about his meals, he threw her down on the ground, and cut her throat with a razor. The committing Magistrate was of opinion that the accused was of sound mind, as he gave rational answers to all the questions put to him. The accused had shewn no signs of insanity. He had shut the door and chained it up to prevent others from coming in, and like a wild savage he threw down his aged mother, and actually kicked her with the object probably of securing her money and property. The Civil Surgeon has deposed on oath, "the accused had the knowledge that he was likely by his act to cause the death of his mother, because he himself said so." It was the accused's intention to cause the death of his mother. It was not an accidental thing, as the wound was inflicted with a view to cause death.

After hearing the arguments of counsel, their lordships passed the following order:—Having regard to the further evidence given by the Civil Surgeon in this case, we are of opinion that the verdict of the jury must be upheld. We acquit the accused of the offence of murder punishable, under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, on the ground that at the time at which he is alleged to have committed the offence, he was by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act alleged as constituting the offence or that it was wrong or contrary to law. We further find that he committed the act alleged. The case should be reported for the orders of Government under section 471 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Pending such orders the accused is to be kept in safe custody in the criminal jail at Surat in the same manner as he has hitherto been kept.

SELLING ADULTERATED LIQUOR.

IMPERATRIX VS. JAMSETJEE FRAMJEE.

This was a reference made by Mr. W. Porteous, acting District Magistrate of Surat, under section 438 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The accused was, on the 22nd December last, convicted by Mr. Naranhankar Lakshmishankar, Second Class Magistrate at Chikli, Surat, of criminal breach of trust by a servant under section 408 of the Indian Penal Code, and was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or in default to suffer further simple imprisonment for fifteen days.

Mr. Porteous, in his reference, stated:—The case was decided so far back as December last, and the reason why I submit it now, after five months' delay, is as follows:—On examining the calendars of my sub-magistrates, I lately came across what was described as a case of criminal breach of trust. The accused was not convicted, but I was informed that cases of an exactly similar nature had previously occurred, in which the accused persons had been convicted. I sent for one of these cases which ended in conviction, and as, in my opinion, the Magistrate adopted a wrong view of the law, I now respectfully submit it for orders. The question at issue is whether or not a liquor sellor receiving a certain definite quantity of liquor from the liquor contract or to sell, and being remunerated by a free allowance of liquor proportioned to the quantity taken from the contractor, can be convicted of criminal breach of trust if he waters the liquor after he has received it from the contractor, and then sells it watered to the public. He does not by watering it increase the amount he disposes of for the contractor's benefit, and thereby increase the proportion of free liquor allowed to himself. The exact quantites he receives from the contractor are carefully recorded; if he receives, say 100 gallons, he may water the quantity so as to make it 105 gallons, but his free liquor is allowed him on the 100 gallons, and no more. He is paid his commission in kind, not on all the liquor diluted or undiluted, he may tell, but on an accurately known quantity he receives for sale. I find the custom in this district has been to treat the watering of liquor under the circumstances stated as a criminal breach of trust, but as I am respectfully of opinion that it is an error of law to do so, I take this opportunity of asking for an authoritative ruling on the subject. In this district there is one liquor contractor who has the monopoly of manufacture and vend. He appoints *gumasthas* or shopkeepers to the many shops he has all over the district, and he takes from each a *nokarnama* or contract a service. Under this *nokarnama* the shopkeeper binds himself under a penalty to the contractor to conduct his business in a certain manner and under certain conditions. Among other conditions which he subscribes to is one that he will not water the liquor or otherwise adulterate it, but will sell it as he receives it pure from distillery. In the present case, it may be assumed that the accused did water the liquor he received from the contractor, and did sell the watered liquor to the public. But whatever his offence may have been, I fail to see that he committed any breach of trust. The *nokarnama* creates no trust, it is simply a contract of service which the contractor takes from his shop-keepers for his own protection. The sub-magistrate, however, says that by watering the liquor the accused violated his trust, and dishonestly misappropriated the income made by increasing the liquor by means of mixing water therein in violation of his contract." It might be inferred from this that, having cheated the public, say to the extent of Rs. 5, accused broke his trust by not handing over his illegal gains from the public to his master, the contractor. As a matter of fact, the contractor did not suffer at all by his shop-keeper's actions. He gave the shop-keeper liquor worth, say Rs. 100, to sell, and the shop-keeper received his fixed commission on the quantity. If the shop-keeper, by cheating the public, obtained, say Rs. 105 for what was worth only Rs. 100, he proved himself, as far as the contractor was concerned, a servant of whom it would be well that he should get rid, but he did not commit a criminal breach of trust. For the reasons indicated, I think the conviction should be quashed, and that the fine levied should be refunded.

On the 14th June last, their lordships asked for report from the District Magistrate, whether the money gained by watering the liquor was appropriated by the accused, or was accounted for and paid by him to the liquor contractor? In reply, Mr. Porteous submitted a report to the effect that he was informed by the second-class Magistrate at Chikli that the extra money gained by watering the liquor was not accounted for, and it was not paid to the contractor, but was appropriated by the accused himself.

Their lordships passed the following order:—The accused, being the servant of a liquor contractor, was entrusted with a certain quantity of liquor by his master to sell. For selling the liquor he received a certain quantity of it for himself. For the remainder he was to account to his master, with whom he made a legal contract that he would not adulterate it with water before selling it. In violation of that contract he mixed water with the liquor and, so increasing its amount, sold the increased amount at the same rate per gallon as was chargeable for unadulterated liquor. The profit thus made he misappropriated to his own use. He thus gained by unlawful means money, to which he was not legally entitled. He did so, therefore, dishonestly within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. His conduct falls also within the definition of criminal breach of trust in section 406 of the Code. The Court does not therefore interfere.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th July, as compared with the statement of the 10th July, 1888:—

LIABILITIES.	July 10. Rs. A. P.	July 17. Rs. A. P.
Capital paidup	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	51,49,998 15 0	51,49,998 15 0
Treasury Balance	3,30,29,647 0 5	2,71,85,453 9 11
Other Deposits	3,62,64,436 8 7	3,76,15,267 9 9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,61,676 13 2	3,47,098 3 8
Sundries	10,57,357 9 0	7,28,859 1 2
Rs.	9,59,63,116 14 2	9,10,26,667 7 6

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	80,55,508 8 0	97,93,453 8 0
Other authorized Invtmts	62,01,482 0 0	61,65,932 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	85,04,935 0 11	89,40,122 1 2
Credits on do.	57,98,578 8 11	56,07,952 13 11
Bills discounted	2,71,19,631 11 1	2,62,75,873 11 6
Balances with other Banks	4,36,812 14 8	7,38,916 5 9
Bullion	477 1 0	653 12 0
Dead Stock	10,99,536 8 7	10,98,839 14 3
Stamps	11,327 1 0	10,780 10 0
Sundries	5,98,577 4 1	3 07,781 5 5
Cash at Head Office	1,52,85,164 1 11	1,41,18,102 5 1
Do. at Branches	2,28,51,006 2 0	1,79,65,229 0 5
Rs.	9,59,63,116 14 2	9,10,26,667 7 6

THE SWEETEST PERFUME is "BOMBAY WILD FLOWERS" Re. 1 per bottle.—COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 6TH JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, with the English mails of the 6th July, arrived in harbour at 9 p.m. yesterday. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr. Chatherton. Surg. Maynard.
Mr. Powell. Mrs. Monk.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Mr. Forsyth. Mr. Tilly.
Mr. Bird. Mr. H. T. Macguire.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. Maseyk. Dr. Robinson.
Dr. Hardwick. Mr. Campbell.
Col. Cooke. Col. Smith.
Mr. Clegg. Mr Jessof.
Major Cather. Mr. and Mrs. Watson.

MALTA.—Mr. McGuire.
ADEN.—Mr. A. L. Wright.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 30TH JUNE TO 6TH JULY INCLUSIVE.)

THE QUEEN will shortly visit the Glasgow Exhibition, and also expected to open the Glasgow Municipal Buildings.

The Prince of Wales on Monday attended a meeting of the Organising Committee of the Imperial Institute.

In the House of Lords on Friday, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Wolseley, Lord Salisbury, and the Earl of Northbrook took part in a debate on the National Defences.

On Tuesday their lordships discussed the apparent connection of the National League with agrarian crime in Ireland.

In the House of Commons further progress has been made in Committee with the Local Government Bill.

Mr. J. Lowther, Conservative, has been elected for the Isle of Thanet Division of Kent by a majority of 658 over the Gladstonian candidate.

The German Emperor and the Czar of Russia are expected to meet at St. Petersburg about the end of the month.

The Emperor William has addressed a rescript to the German people in which he reviews recent events.

Prince Bismarck, referring to the condition of Europe, has stated that he sees no cause for concern except from the excitability of the French people.

A vote of confidence in the French Ministry was on Tuesday passed by a large majority.

A force of British troops and police, with native levies, has, after severe fighting, routed the Zulu chief, Ishingana. Two British officers were killed, and the Zulu losses were heavy.

The Servian Synod has granted a decree dissolving the marriage of King Milan and Queen Nathalie.

Further details relative to Mr. H. M. Stanley's expedition have been received.

The Duke of Malborough was married to an American lady at New York on the 29th ultimo.

The Marquis of Lorne unveiled a statue of William Wallace at Aberdeen on the 29th ultimo.

The proceedings of the Pan-Anglican Synod commenced on Tuesday at Lambeth Palace.

The action for libel brought by Mr. O'Donnell against the *Times* was begun on Monday before Lord Coleridge, and concluded yesterday with a verdict for the defendants.

The turf libel action has resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, Wood, the jockey, with one farthing damages, without costs.

The Oxford and Cambridge cricket match, owing to bad weather, terminated in a draw.

Consols for money and account, 99⅞.

OBITUARY.—Charles Steer, Esq., late Ben. C.S.; Col. E. C. Codrington, Ben. Ret.; Sir C. Trollope, K.C.B.; Lord Wolverton; Gen. J. H. E. Dalrymple, C.B.; Lieut.-Col. A. Nicholas; Capt. H. G. Hayes; Capt. C. A. Lindsay; Capt. E. Bredin; Hon. F. J. Tollemache; Hon. and Rev. W. W. Chetwynd Talbot; Hon. and Rev. R. Liddell; Lady Alington; Lady Verner.

LECTURE AT THE Y. M. C. A.

MR. STEPHEN JACOB, C.S., gave a highly interesting and eloquent lecture at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Friday evening, regarding fulfilled prophecy. The lecturer, who was introduced by Mr. Conder, commenced by stating that he claimed no originality for anything he was going to put forth respecting the remarkable way in which many prophecies of the Old Testament had been fulfilled, and from time to time, in the course of his lecture, cited authorities for what he narrated regarding countries, whose present state bears evidence of the inspiration of the "dark sayings of old" regarding them. He regretted that the ignorance of Christians, with reference to fulfilled prophecy, often debarred them from making use of a very effective weapon against infidels. The prophecies were intended to serve a two-fold purpose—to enlighten believers, and to warn unbelievers. Tests of the authenticity of the prophetic writings were given, and then their fulfilment was pointed out at length in the case of the Jews, the state of their land, the extinction of the Edomites, and desolation of their country, the overthrow of the Egyptians with the annulment of their kingdom, and the occupancy of their land by strangers. The fulfilment of prophecy regarding Babylon and Assyria, Tyre and Philistia, was also glanced at. Attention was invited to the fact that the evidence of men hostile to Christianity was adducible in support of what had been stated, and that the prophecies are so exact and distinct that no prediction regarding the future of one country is applicable to that of another.

The lecturer concluded by asserting that the study of the Old Testament, predictions, and their fulfilment would strengthen the faith of the believer, and dispel the doubts of the infidel.

A hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer for his able and interesting discourse was proposed by the Rev. J. Forgan, and seconded by Mr. Conder, who expressed a hope, on the part of those present, that they would soon have the pleasure of hearing Mr. Jacob again.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

A LARGE meeting of Hindus and Mahomedans was held at Shernad, on Friday, the 13th instant, at the residence of Mr. A. Kanhi Ali Kutti in connection with the National Congress. There were present, besides others, about 350 respectable inhabitants of the place, including land-holders, pleaders, merchants, &c. Mr. Kunhi Ali Kutti, a wealthy land-holder and a highly respected member of the Mahomedan community, was voted to the chair. Among those present were Messrs P. Syed Ahmed Koya Thangab, Kunjiseethi Koya Thangab (High priests) Ravuthar Sheik Abdulkadar, E. Kunhi Ahmed, Hussan Ali, V. Veerankuthi Haji, N. Mohemod Kutti Haji (merchants), P. Ahmed, A. Avukkoya, K. Kunhi, Koyamutti Naha, Hassanmutti Naha, K. Ahmed, Avarankutti, P. Impichi Koya, C. Sankunni Menon, M. Velappa Menon, V. Velayathan Nayar (land-holders), C. Erasha Menon, C. K. Govindan Nayar, A. Unni Rarappa Menon, P. Ramsoney Menon, Srinivasa Iyer (pleaders), Noorayan Kutti Moolla, and a few Mahomedan merchants of Calicut. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that it gave him no small amount of pleasure to see so many of his countrymen of all classes brought together in that hall. It was not a meeting merely of Mahomedans, or merely of Hindus that he wished to see; and the meeting, over which he had then the honour to preside, gave him much satisfaction in that respect. The National Congress was a movement in which all of them were equally interested, and for the success of which all of them should work together. He had heard some foolish talk about Hindu interests and Mahomedan interests. He would not take the trouble of refuting that unfounded assertion; for such a foolish idea had not occurred to them, and could not occur to any reasonable man. The Hindus and Mahomedans were natives of the same country, owning allegiance to the same sovereign; and as such their interests were identical. It was in that spirit that they had always acted and would act so in future.

Messrs. Unni Rarappa Menon, Govindan Nayar, Velappa Menon, and others then dwelt at great length on the Congress, its aims and its objects. One speaker referred to the grievance which the salt-tax is causing, especially to the poor classes. Another referred to the income-tax, and the Debtor's Act as most injurious to the people. The chairman observed that such grievances, no doubt, showed how short-sighted the legislators were. But they could not be redressed unless the legislative councils were reconstituted on a representative basis. The Congress had been, for the last three years, affirming and reaffirming the necessity for such a course; and responsible authorities, like the Governor-General, had approved of it. It was, therefore, to be hoped that the British Government could no longer delay action in this important matter.

Mr. Velappa Menon then proposed that this meeting ratifies all the resolutions passed at the three National Congresses held at Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras, respectively.

This was seconded by Mr. Kunhi Ahmed, supported by Mr. Mussa Koya, and carried unanimously.

Three cheers were then given for her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and the meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks to the chair.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE SUSPENSION OF MR. ARTHUR CRAWFORD.

THE *Rast Goftar* says:—The arrest of Mr. Arthur Crawford is the sensation of the week. There is something of romance in the life and character of the man which extorts our sympathy, in spite of his serious failings. That the career of a man of brilliant talents and undoubted abilities should have such an ignominious ending! A man of masterful disposition, he seemed to bid defiance to the world, never dreaming of the dangers of his situation, until the coming of the final catastrophe which found him completely unnerved and broken. Our sadness only deepens at the thought that the charges against him are the most serious that can ever be preferred against a public official of his standing and position, and if they were brought home to him, our pity for the unfortunate individual must give way to higher considerations of public right and justice. There is not the least doubt that such considerations only must have moved Lord Reay to take action in the discharge of what must certainly be to him a most unpleasant duty. Reports of various kinds have for a long time been afloat against Mr. Crawford; but we deem it our duty to suspend our judgment until the close of the judicial inquiry which will shortly commence in Poona. Whether he be proved innocent or guilty by the tribunal before which he will be arraigned, his arrest in Bombay, under circumstances of a most painful character, marks the close of a brilliant, but chequered career.

There is something tragical in a brilliant public career closing amid darkness, in the labours of a most active and a most useful life coming to naught, in cheering prospects blighted near their realization. And the heart goes out to the stricken man as he flies ignominiously from enemies who used not long ago to quail under his glance. But it is impossible to make the fugitive the hero of this tragedy. We are inclined to believe that his misfortunes have unhinged his mind. What else is there to account for the flight under that silly disguise? In memory of his past services to Bombay, we shall still hope that the more serious charges laid against him may be found grossly exaggerated, and that he may yet have an opportunity of retrieving the past elsewhere. What a system of administration must that be which allows of such things going on for years? This scandal is more terrible even then the Cambay Scandal. It breaks the charm which has so long surrounded the higher ranks of our Civil Service, and it shakes public confidence to an extent to which it is not remembered to have been shaken before. After the information laid before them, Government had no other course open to them save the one they adopted. It speaks vastly to their credit that they took the straight course; and though they may be assailed and vilified by some, there are many right-thinking men who will respect them as the true friends of the Service and the true guardians of public interests. The Civil Service of India is not so corrupt as to need the hushing up of an occasional scandal. We believe the inquiry into this unfortunate business will be judicial, not administrative. It is the best course that could be taken for the Government, the accused and the accusers.—*Indian Spectator*.

THE NEW VICE-CHANCELLORSHIP OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The *Bombay Samachar* says the appointment of Dr. Mackichan to the Vice-Chancellorship of the Bombay University will be received with satisfaction by the public as well as the Educational Department. He has taken great interest in education, and is the president of the Schoolmasters' Association. There are no two opinions about his scholarship and attainments. We should have been very pleased if Professor Wordsworth had been here to fill the chair, but in his absence, Dr. Mackichan will prove a worthy successor of Sir Raymond West.

The *Rast Goftar* says:—It is the unexpected that happens. Who could have thought that the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Principal of the Free General Assembly's Institute, would succeed Sir Raymond West as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay? The reverend gentleman is a good man, no doubt, but there were many far better men who might have been more appropriately selected by the Government for this honourable office. It was generally supposed that Mr. Justice Birdwood would, in all probability, be appointed to succeed his former colleague on the bench of the High Court, and no one would have denied for a moment that he was qualified, by his position, his culture, and his interest in education, to adorn a chair which has been filled by some of our best and ablest public men in the past. Nor would the public have been taken by surprise, if the honour had been conferred on Mr. Latham or Mr. Justice Jardine, or even Mr. Telang or Rao Saheb Mundlik. It need not, however, be forgotten that Dr. Mackichan is a man of high attainments and business capacity, and it cannot be said that the mantle of Sir Raymond West has fallen on quite unworthy shoulders.

The *Native Opinion* says:—We must certainly express our emphatic disapproval of the appointment of Dr. Mackichan as Vice-Chancellor of our University. Dr. Mackichan, against whom personally we have nothing to say and looking absolutely to his worth there is no question, entered the Syndicate only a few months back and that with a very narrow majority over his competitor. To have at once selected such a person to preside over the destinies of the University in preference to men of superior claims of settled and long-continued experience in University matters is an event that we cannot contemplate with any satisfaction. Men like Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Justice Birdwood, Mr. Justice Jardine, and Mr. Latham among the Europeans and Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Mr. Budrudin Tayabji, and Mr. Telang, would as Vice-Chancellors have done honour to the University and would have been worthy successors to Sir Raymond West. It is rather unfortunate that Principal Wordworth is not here at present. We ask whether Government would have thought fit to overlook him also. The question of denominational colleges apart, the very character and constitution of our University is strictly religiously neutral, and a sectarian Vice-Chancellor whose professed life-business is to advance the cause of one religion at the expense of others, may often be tempted even against his own will to give a sectarian tinge to our University affairs—a circumstance which requires to be most carefully guarded against. Moreover at a time when the Government of India seems determined to withdraw themselves from the field of education and leave it in full possession of private enterprise which may practically be taken to mean Missionary institutions, a missionary appointment at the head of the University may not be an unmixed good.

Had it rested with Dr. Mackichan, we know, he would right gladly have nominated Mr. Birdwood to be Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University. And no one would have been better pleased with the nomination than the Chancellor. For, in more respects than one, Mr. Birdwood has the strongest claim of all the candidates named, the next best being Messrs. Jardine, Latham and Telang. But the choice lay with a somewhat mixed company, "His Excellency in Council." They evidently wanted a non-official and one directly connected with teaching. So far we consider the present selection to be unexceptionable. But Dr. Mackichan is more than a teacher, an examiner and a Syndic. He is a man of high scientific attainments, of wide culture, and with his whole heart in the progress of sound and useful education. His being a missionary is not a disadvantage, we should think to the institution over whose destinies he is to preside. For the Vice-Chancellor elect we cannot hope better than that the mantle of his revered predecessor, Dr. Wilson may grace his shoulders always.—*Indian Spectator*.

COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* says:—Mr. Geary's motion on the system of appointing committees of the Corporation has not met with the justice it deserved. Mr. Geary is not quite wrong in saying that the members of the committees were generally selected almost at random, and that sometimes the committees did not do their work satisfactorily. It often happens that the mover of a committee selects such members to sit on it as are likely to support his views on the subject on which they are asked to report, and that those who are known to entertain a different opinion on the question are left out. Mr. Geary's motion was based on very good grounds, but we do not think the evil could be remedied by selecting the committees by a ballot of the Corporation. Some members opposed Mr. Geary's proposition, as a reflection on the Corporation, but we see nothing of the kind in it, and we wish it had been put into some feasible shape and carried.

The *Rast Goftar* says that although Mr. Grattan Geary's motion to elect committees of the Corporation by ballot was negatived on Monday by an overwhelming majority—in fact, Mr. Geary himself wished, but was allowed, to withdraw his motion—we have no doubt that the discussion which ensued will, in spite of Dr. Blaney's vehement protest, prove of great advantage to our City Fathers in stimulating them to more work in their several committees and in dispelling the apathy and indifference with which the committees generally slur over their work. Mr. Geary could have given no better illustration of his complaint than the very meagre report produced after a full six months' delay by the committee appointed to consider the most important recommendations of the Bombay Extension Committee. Mr. Kabraji reminded the Corporation that three or four years back, when he had moved that body on two occasions to call upon certain committees, then of long standing, to expedite their respective reports, Dr. Blaney was as indignant then as on Monday last against that proposal. Mr. Kabraji also drew attention to the very common evil, under the present system of nominating committees, whereby a few members find themselves appointed to half a dozen committees at the same time, making it quite impossible for them to devote their attention to the work entrusted to them, in addition to giving their presence at the regular meetings of the Corporation twice a week.

A PHARMACOLOGICAL LABORATORY FOR BOMBAY.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* thinks that instead of establishing an hospital for children, Sir D. M. Petit's gift of a lakh-and-a-quarter can be better employed in forming a pharmacological laboratory. We have in our midst a fully trained and qualified man in Dr. K. N. Bahadurji to take charge of it, Lord Reay himself has spoken highly of Dr. Bahadurji, and in his speech before the students of the Elphinstone High School, his Excellency suggested that some wealthy natives should come forward to establish such a laboratory for the purposes of carrying on researches in Indian drugs. The Governor himself having once expressed himself strongly on the subject, we hope Sir Dinshaw's offer will not be diverted to some other purpose.

H. E. the Governor will avert a grave scandal by the judicious application of Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit's Jubilee gift of a lakh and twenty-five thousand, to such an object as may be congenial to the peculiar views and wishes of the munificent donor on the one hand, and conducive to the welfare of the people on the other. The proposal for a children's hospital is, we are informed, not agreeable to Sir Dinshaw, who rightly thinks that such an hospital would be unsuited to the present social condition and wants of the people, and that his gift would be better utilised in the cause of scientific study and researches of Indian drugs and medicines by the formation of a pharmacological laboratory and the endowment of a professorship in connection therewith. Lord Reay, while presiding at the Elphinstone High School exhibition the other day, had himself recommended this important work to the attention of our wealthy citizens, and taking the clue from his Excellency's speech, the generous Parsee Knight actually written to the Governor, showing his decided preference for the great worth so strongly recommended by his Excellency himself over an hospital which, we may safely predict will take half a century to be of any great use to a thoroughly conservative people. After this emphatic expression of Sir Dinshaw's views in favour of a highly scientific and patriotic object, it is likely to cause a scandal if his princely gift is devoted against his wish to another work of doubtful utility.—*Rast Goftar*.

So far as we have been able to ascertain from independent sources, says the *Indian Spectator*, the proposal for a hospital for children seems to have emanated more from sentiment than from practical necessity. We think Sir Dinshaw Petit's gift of a lakh-and-a-quarter might be much more profitably laid out on an institute for pharmacological research, as suggested by eminent scientists of the day. That suggestion has been cordially approved by the head of the Government. It has been welcomed by an officer of Dr. Carter's experience and reputation, and also, we believe, by the present Acting Principal of the Grant Medical College. A pharmacological institute in India would be not only of national, but in some respects, of universal, importance. Sir Dinshaw Petit is a shrewd practical benefactor; we do not wonder at his anxiety to have this pharmacological institute put up in his name.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE 5th Bengal Cavalry is, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, a regiment which the authorities evidently think will stand—or, perhaps, requires—a good deal of work. At the Cavalry Camp at Lawrencepore they were not kept idle; and this year they will march, from Mian Mir to Umballa where they will be joined by the 7th Dragoon Guards and the 1st Bengal Cavalry. From Umballa they will reconnoitre, as if on service in the field, all the way to Delhi: and will then take part in the forthcoming Camp-of-Exercise. From Delhi they will march to their new quarters at Lucknow. These arrangements will occupy the regiment from the beginning of the cold weather to pretty near the end of it.

THE Court-Martial which assembled at Dinapore on Wednesday, for the trial of Gunner Kelly, charged with the wilful murder of Sergeant-Major Burton, of R-3, R.A., did not find it necessary to take any evidence, as the prisoner pleaded guilty. There can be little doubt as to what the sentence will be, considering all the circumstances of the case.

BENGAL.

THE NOTE FORGERY.—The Currency Note forgery case was concluded at the Sessions on Friday. The jury found the first prisoner, Mohendro Nath, guilty of all the charges, and unanimously acquitted the four other prisoners. The judge sentenced Mohendro Nath, who protested his innocence, and said he had been made, the victim of a conspiracy on the part of his enemies, to six years' imprisonment.

THE BARDWAN RAJ CASE.—At the High Court, on Wednesday, before the Hon. Justice Trevelyan, Mr. Woodroffe, instructed by Babu Gonesh Chunder Chunder, presented a plaint on behalf of the Dowager Maharani of Bardwan against the present possessor of the Bardwan Raj, and asked for leave to file a suit in that Court to set aside the recent adoption. It was represented that property to the value of some Rs. 75,000 claimed lay within the jurisdiction of the Court, which fact brought the case within the jurisdiction. Leave was granted to file the suit. An application was then made for a special Court to try the suit. His Lordship remarked that if this was one special Court could not sit till after the Pujah vacation. Mr. Woodroffe replied that this would probably answer, as the written statement of the defendants would not be ready before that time.—*Daily News*.

THE PROPOSED CENTRAL ROAD, CALCUTTA.—On Thursday morning his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied by his officiating Secretary, Captain Rawlinson, and the members of the Committee, visited the site of the proposed new road from the Hughli Bridge to Sealdah. Besides the Chairman, Health Officer, Engineer, and Assessors to the Corporation, Nawab Bahadur Abdool Luteef, the Hon. Kally Natt Mitter and Mohendrolall Sircar, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Simmons, Babu Juggernath Khannah, Babu Joy Gobind Law, and Babu Surendronath Bannerji were present. The packed condition of the locality through which the road will pass as far as the Chitpur Road was well illustrated by the extreme difficulty which the party experienced in this inspection. They had to thread their way through the narrower passages, and to zizzag backwards and forwards between Cotton Street and Cross Street. After passing Chitpur Road the new street passes through busties, the muddy condition of which after the rain was very conspicuous, but locomotion was comparatively easy, and

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—With the greatest pleasure I add my testimony to the ones in this book, testifying the satisfaction and attention shown to my Officers and Engineers, lodging in this Hotel, for 53 days, during the time the steamer was undergoing repairs, and I thank the Proprietor for the comfort given to them, for there was not once a complaint made of any description. I am told the Hotel is carried in a most respectable way, and quietness restricted. My men were treated as if they were the Guests of the Proprietor.—J. F. LEGGET, Master, S. S Lancaster.

BUNGALOW, TO LET, at Mahim, Bazar Road, opposite the Scottish Orphanage School.—Apply Mr. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE DUBASH, at his office, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

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On WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medowa Street, Fort, behind the New Oriental Bank, the surplus stock of Mr. R. Pittmar, late Theodore Knaust, consisting of table, hanging, and wall lamps, hand and pocket lamps, gem travelling lamps, table, wall, and chamber candlesticks, spirit, kettles, kerosine oil fillers, billiard, verandah, and drawing-room lamps, rich enamelled gate lamps, infant food warmers, and a large number of street lamps which is a splendid opportunity for the Municipality.
The above is now on view.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Forbes Street, Fort, opposite Messrs Greaves, Cotton and Co., the office furniture of Messrs Louis, Dreyfus and Co., consisting of writing tables, chairs, pigeonholes, cupboards, hanging punkhas, sample tables, a large size Milliner's patent fire resisting safe, clocks, door and partition screens, benches, &c., &c.
Also the household property of Louis Berel, Esq. consisting of teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate oil paintings, Hink's patent table and hanging lamps, very rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., &c.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

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On MONDAY, the 3 th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortagagee, Mr. Shaik Ahmed Mahomed Ibrahim Mackba, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Ramdas Lakhmidas, the following very valuable landed property:—
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For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.
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THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
5 bales grey dhoties.
5 cases leno gauze.
5 cases white checks.
5 cases white stripes.
4 cases T red stripes.
2 cases superfine woollen cloth.
2 cases embossed velvet.
30 cases Prince of Wales brandy.
20 cases Glendarroch whisky.
2 cases 112 dozen 30 per cent. glycerine soap, 3 cakes in a box.
11 packages army cloth.
1 single-barrelled breach-loading Snider rifle in case.
1 D. B. Pinfire sporting gun with Damascus barrel.
1 D. B. Snider express carbine sighted 1,000 yards.
1 case 4 0 white metal watches.
An invoice of handsome strong-made bentwood furniture, consisting of cane-back chairs, rocking and office chairs, baby's chairs, convertible into perambulators, baba cane back, drawing room sofas, &c.
1 gentleman's saddle with bridle.
1 side saddle in fair condition by Davis.
On account and at the risk of A Mahomedally—AM—46 cases white flint glass, vials, assorted sizes, Bombay.
On account and at the risk of Kursondass Luckmidass, ex s.s. Persia and Brittania,
R—3023-43. 21 bales grey dhoties.
AT 2 P.M.
1 handsome strong landau by J. Witzer, with spring cushions.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong mail-phaeton, newly done up.
1 light dog-cart.
1 strong pony cart with hood and a chesnut Arab galloway and harness,
2 bicycles in good order.
1 Madras built brougham, in good order.
1 set double harness suitable for waiers, by Dunnett and Co., in very good order.
1 set single harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF HANDSOME EUROPE BUILT CARRIAGES.

Under instructions from the Executors of the Will of the late Mr. Gooculdas Govindjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd inst, at 2-30 p.m.
1 Handsome Victoria on C Springs "Vis-a-Vis," with movable coach box and front seat, by J Weitzer, with pole, bar, shafts and lamps.
1 Handsome Basket Park Phaeton by the same builder with lamps.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th July, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished carved and plain household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's patent table and hanging duplex wind proof lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, handsome pictures, &c., the property of F. BLYTH, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hornby Road, Fort, close to the English Hotel, the handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, pictures, &c., the property of the late Mr. M. BURNS, of the Fire Brigade.
Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Bird Cage," Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office Chowkey, the valuable and handsome carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte, a strong-built light victoria, a strong dogcart, a handsome grey Arab horse, 4 years old, going in saddle as well as in harness, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, carpets, &c., the property of GEORGE KNOWLES, Esq.
The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, July 23, 1888.

SOUTER MEMORIAL FUND.

GENTLEMEN desirous of subscribing to the above Fund are requested to pay the amounts of their Subscriptions to the Bank of Bombay.
DOSABHAI FRAMJI,
R. M. SAYANI,
H. W. BARROW,
HARIKISONDAS NURROTAMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries to the Fund.
Bombay, 21st July, 1888.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
"AGENTS WANTED."

IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.

THE best time for laying in a Stock of Ivory Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls is during the Rains.
We have a splendid Stock of well-seasoned Balls to select from and can supply at once.
Balls adjusted and recoloured by a Practical European Ivory Turner.
JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.,
Practical Billiard Table Makers and Ivory Turners.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 21.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening advises a decline of 1-16d. in Silver, making the price 42d. per oz., and this is confirmed through other channels. Rupee Securities, however, come unchanged at Thursday's quotations; as also does Indian Sterling Loan. Consols were ⅛ per cent. lower, at 99⅞. Rentes in Paris were unaltered at 106¾, Paris Exchange in London had further advanced to Francs 25·30½. About £325,000 in Gold had been withdrawn from the Bank of England for South America. The shipments of Specie to India were increased by £20,000 in Silver to Bombay, and the same amount to Calcutta, making the large totals for the week £190,000, and £100,000, respectively.

WHEAT was firmer again, and both in Hard Red and Club No. 2 a further advance of 3d. per quarter to arrive by both routes had been established. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,810,000 quarters, which is 40,000 quarters less than were upon the water a week ago. In the Mincing Lane Markets Linseed was quieter, but quotations come unaltered. Rapeseed, on the other hand, was firmer, and the late decline of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Brown and Bold Yellow, to arrive, had been recovered. Coffee was firm, and an advance of 1s. 6d. per cwt. in Mid-Plantation, and of 2s. in Mysore is quoted.

Yesterday was a quiet day again in Liverpool, the sales, of which 700 were of Surats, having reached only 8,000 bales; and the market closed with the same quiet feeling, and with spot prices unchanged excepting that for "Good" Broach, which was put up 1-16d., say, to 4 11-16d. per lb. American arrivals were 1-32d. down for September-October deliveries, and were 1-64d. lower in all other positions. To-day the market closed dull, with total sales (including 500 Surats) 6,000 bales, and spot and arrival prices quite unaltered.

The Manchester Market had been quiet; but we notice that 45 in. Mulls and 5¼lb. Madapollams are quoted ⅛d. and ¼d. higher, respectively, other prices remaining as before.

The Liverpool Market has been quiet when not dull during the past week, and the total sales, at 47,000 bales, are 7,000 bales less than for the previous week. The total Stock had decreased by 9,000 bales, and, compared with the two previous years, showed yesterday a deficiency of 136,000 bales, and 33,000 bales, respectively. The Stock of Surats, at 69,000 bales was 6,000 bales lighter than on the previous Friday. The total visible supply had fallen off during the week by 50,000 bales; but of East Indian Cotton there were 85,000 bales more in sight than there were a week ago. Comparing the present figures for the supply of Cotton with those for the previous two years as given below in our usual statement, we find a deficiency in the total estimate, of 325,000 bales, as against 1887 at this time, and of 255,000 bales compared with 1886; while, in the case of East Indian Cotton, a decrease of 183,000 bales is shown as against last year's supply, but an increase of 24,000 bales compared with the year before. In the matter of prices it will be noticed that spot Americans in Liverpool are within 1-16d. of last year's level at this time, but 5-16d. higher than they were the year before; while "Good Fair" Dhollera is 5-16d. higher than it was on the corresponding day in both antecedent years. The difference in price between Uplands and Dhollera, while exactly the same as it was two years ago, is ⅛d. less than obtained at this time last year.

The spot price was still at 10 11-16 cents in New York yesterday; but September Futures were two points higher at 9·80 cents. To-day ready Mid-Uplands was again unaltered; but Futures had receded to 9·78 cents. The total Receipts at the U. S. Ports now show an excess of 263,000 bales over last year's, and of 123,000 bales as against those for 1886-87.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1888	1887.	1886.
Week's receipts	10,000	3,000	11,000
,, exports to U. K.	17,000	17,000	24,000
,, ,, Continent.....	16,000	2,000	9,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,461,000	5,198,000	5,338,000
,, exports to U. K. ,, ..	2,751,000	2,597,000	2,459,000
,, ,, Cont. ,, ..	1,788,000	1,69,000	1,758,000
,, Stock in the Ports	210,000	209,000	255,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 20th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Total supply of all kinds	1,270,000	1,595,000	1,524,610
,, ,, Surats	367,000	550,000	343,480

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	563,000	704,000	601,200
,, London.....	14,000	31,000	16,000
American Afloat	30,000	17,000	48,000
East Indian ,, ...	40,000	71,000	89,000
	652,000	823,000	754,200
Price of Mid-Uplands.....	5⅛d.	5 11-16d.	5 5-16d.
,, Good Fair Dhollera....	4¼d.	3 15-16d.	3 15-16d.
Difference	1¾d.	1¾d.	1¾d.

Our local market has been without animation to-day, the reported purchases from stock only summing up 5-600 bales, principally Barsee, at Rs. 215-17½, but including a little Ginned Bengal, at Rs. 194 per candy. There is now very little enquiry amongst dealers for forward contracts in Cotton of the next crop, and the only fresh bargain which we have heard of is in "Fully Good" Bengal, for January delivery, at Rs. 175. Quotation's for Bengals and Broach are given as before, but "Good" Bhownuggur, for next May, is called Re. 1 per candy higher, at Rs. 199 per candy.

WHEAT has been taken to a moderate extent to-day, and the tone of the market has been firm; but quotations are quite unaltered.

SEEDS.—A large business is again reported in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*; but we make no change in the rates which we quoted last evening, and at which the market is steady.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	856	bales.
Wheat.....	21,185	owts.
Linseed	8,625	,,
Rapeseed	693	,,
Poppyseed	241	,,
Groundnuts	1,059	,,

FREIGHTS are very dull, and rates have still a downward tendency. We hear that a steamer has been fixed for Marseilles and Liverpool, for late loading next month, at 14s. per ton.

EXCHANGE, in sympathy with the lower quotation for Silver, opened with an easier appearance, but very soon steadied to yesterday's closing rates for Bank Wire Transfer and Demand, say, 1s. 4 3-32d. for ready and forward, at which a moderate amount of business has been done. At Friday's rate of 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits there has been next to nothing offering; a few Bills have been out, trying for 1s. 4 3-16d. for this month's delivery, but we have not heard that business has been done at the rate; meantime it is quoted for August. We call the market fairly steady at closing at our quotations:—

Bank Bills on demand...1s 4 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic....1s. 4 1-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight...1s. 4½d.	,,
Credits do ...1s. 4 7-32d.	,,
Francs do. ...1·71¼	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firmer to-day, and the rate for Four per cents. has advanced ⅛ to 3-16 per cent. for Money, closing at 100 7-16 sellers. For Account, 100 5-16 for the end of this month, and 100½ for the 30th August have been the rates, and a fair amount of business has been reported for the nearer settlement. 105 has been the almost nominal rate for the other Paper.

SHARES.—There has been a fair inquiry for Mill Scrip in this market to-day, but the tendency of prices has been the opposite of that which we reported last evening, and in almost every case the movement, where there has been any, has been upward. There has been an advance of Rs. 15 in Alfred Manufacturing; of Rs. 12½ in Lukhmidas Khimji; of Rs. 10 each in Albert Edward, New Great Eastern, and Soonderdas; of Rs. 5 each in Alliance, Connaught, Gordon, Howard and Bullough, and Presidency; and of Rs. 2½ in Manockji Petit. Western India are Rs. 10, and Mahalukshmi Rs. 5 lower. New Berar Press shares have declined Rs. 5. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 higher.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

MACNEE—June 21, at South Kensington, the infant daughter of H. C. Macnee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BRODIE—July 19, at Satara, the wife of Surgeon J. F. Brodie, M.D., Medical Staff, of a daughter.
WREDDEN—July 21, the wife of Mr. J. O. Wredden, Accoutant, P. W. Department, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KING—July 16, at No. 10, Elysium Row, Calcutta, the wife of Lorraine King, of a daughter.
POWER—At Bellary, the wife of J R Power, Mechanical Engineer, of the Spinning and Weaving Mills, Bellary, of a son.
SINCLAIR—July 15, at Stein Thal, Darjeeling, the wife of W Sinclair, of a daughter.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"FAIR PLAY."—It would be improper to publish remarks obviously calculated to influence opinion on a pending case.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 23, 1888.

WE understand that the Advocate-General, the Hon'ble F. L. Latham, has been summoned to Poona in connection with the case pending against Mr. Arthur Crawford. The present intention of Government is to appoint a commission to deal with the charges preferred against the suspended Commissioner. This course will be taken under section 197 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which provides that when a judge or public servant is accused of any offence "no court shall take cognisance of such offence except with the previous sanction of the Government having power to order his removal." It is further provided in the same section that "such Government may determine the person by whom, and the manner in which the prosecution of such judge or public servant is to be conducted, and may specify the Court before which the trial is to be held." A Commission will only have power to inquire and to report to Government, as was done in the Cambay Case. It is directed in section 21 of Act 37 of 1850, that "after the close of the inquiry the Commissioners shall forthwith report to Government their proceedings under the Commission, and shall send with the record thereof their opinion on each of the articles of charge separately with such observations as they think fit on the whole case." Section 22 of the same Act gives to the Government the power to "finally pass such orders thereon as appear just, and consistent with its powers in such cases." The decision to remit the matter to a Commission, though apparently a reversion to the original intention, occasions some surprise. The issue of a warrant under the 161st. section of the Penal Code, the arrest of the accused, and his liberation on heavy bail, seemed to indicate that the case would be sent for trial in the High Court, where the issue would have been left to a jury. But the Government is obviously acting within its statutory powers in appointing a Commission to inquire and report on the charges made. Whatever charges may be preferred against parties who are not servants of Government must, of course, be tried before the ordinary tribunals. This can bring the facts of the case under the scrutiny of the High Court. The Government may submit the report of the Commission and the evidence on which it is founded to any court or judge for examination, it then becoming the duty of the Court to pronounce an opinion thereon for the information and guidance of Government.

WHILE the slow process of incubating a scheme for the diffusion of technical education in Bombay gives time for thought and reconsideration, it is as well to have the opinion of so eminent a Captain of Industry as Lord Armstrong—better known as Sir William Armstrong—on the objects and limitations of that special development of educational effort. The famous innovator modestly speaks of himself as a man engaged in manufacturing pursuits in which like many other employers of labour he has learned by practical experience what technical requirements are most essential. He refers somewhat contemptuously to the great outcry for technical education which has been heard in London, holding that the term is used without any well-defined idea of what it means, or of the class of persons who are likely to benefit by it. He quotes with approval Lord Salisbury's words at the Mansion House meeting for the furtherance of Technical Education in London, that the first necessity of man is to live, that his first duty is to work, and the first object of education is to fit him for work. The Premier regards education as consisting of two parts—primary or school education and "secondary" education which should follow it and fit him for his work. This use of the word secondary instead of technical, turned the difficulty of defining what technical education is, but a definition cannot be easily dispensed with. In Lord Armstrong's opinion the present system of school or elementary education is not well conceived as a preparation for the business of life, inasmuch as it aims at imparting knowledge rather than the training of the faculties. He holds what indeed is sufficiently obvious, that success in life depends upon a man's inherent or acquired aptitudes, rather than upon the amount of knowledge with which he may be crammed. The mind, the hand, the eye, and the ear should be trained by exercise to give them quickness and precision. He considers that the hand is not sufficiently trained at school, being only taught to write, and that but indifferently well. He recommends the addition of drawing, which would be not only a useful accomplishment, but one which imparts dexterity to the hand. It might be well to take a hint from the Japanese, who are taught to draw, offhand, holding pen and paper at a distance without any rest, so as to acquire lightness, precision, and rapidity of touch.

While recommending the use of special exercises for conferring on the hands of honest boys something of the exquisite manual dexterity which young pickpockets acquire under competent instructors, Lord Armstrong would not teach children special trades and processes of manufacture, because of the expense involved and the waste of time. Once they have acquired manual dexterity, they will afterwards be more effectually taught in a workshop. The training of the mind which is at present done to a certain extent by teaching the rules of arithmetic, should rather be done by a system which would show to the eye the relations of numbers and things to each other, so that clear ideas as to the principles underlying the rules may be acquired. Under the present system, he complains, the memory is burdened with rules and information which do not interest the mind or develop its faculties by exercise. Knowledge so acquired has the effect of making successful scholars think themselves too good for mere work; boys think they are fit to be clerks or teachers, and girls avoid domestic service and seek employment as shopwomen or telegraph-operators. He roundly declares that the most intelligent of those who pass through the present schools, acquire a distaste for manual labour, for which their course of instruction has not qualified them. The three R's he holds to be means to an end, and quite distinct from instruction in knowledge, for the attainment and use of which they are necessary. Agreeing with Professor Huxley that the present school education is too bookish, Lord Armstrong recommends a thinning out of books, and putting in their place a system of inexpensive mental and physical training. All the organs and faculties are developed by exercise, and he instances not only the adroitness of the juvenile pickpocket, but the quickness of eye which was acquired by Houdin and his son, by walking quickly past shop windows and then recounting to each other the number of articles which they had observed in passing, as examples of what may be done by practice. We have seen repeatedly a person take a seat in a crowded railway carriage, and as soon as seated, closing the eyes and recounting with perfect accuracy the appearance and costume of every person seated therein. Lord Armstrong speaks of the faculty of perceiving at a glance all the details of a complicated situation as valuable, enabling prompt action to be taken, not only by conjurers, but by persons in every vocation of life. The cultivation of eye-memory, acquired by practice of the kind indicated would, the writer believes, greatly facilitate the acquirement of correctness in spelling. Most people spell by sight and by habit, rather than by a distinct effort of memory. What underlies the results acquired by careful training is the fact that operations of the mind frequently repeated become virtually automatic and instantaneous. Without going into the *rationale* of it, Lord Armstrong points out that all organic development, including the functions of the brain, turns upon exercise, and he insists on the fact that children learn more from their games than from their teachers, suggesting that exercise associated with amusement might be brought into a system which would ensure mental and bodily development in health and vigour.

So much for the preliminary education on which technical education, or as Lord Salisbury prefers to call it, secondary education—should be based. Lord Armstrong lays it down that useful knowledge is only of service to a man who knows how to use it. Failure in the world does not, he considers, arise from want of knowledge, but from want of brains or energy. The man who possesses natural capacity will acquire knowledge somehow; to the incapables knowledge is of no advantage. "Genius is irrepressible, and revels in overcoming difficulties. Excepting what are called the learned professions, few men who have risen to distinction have owed their success to book knowledge thrust upon them in early life. Amongst engineers, I may instance, James Watt, George Stevenson, Smeaton, Brindley, and Telford as men who have made a great mark in the world, some of them a transcendent mark, and yet none of them were loaded with information at school, but were left to educate themselves in after life with scant facilities and such knowledge as was necessary to the exercise of their talents and the attainment of their ends." Indeed, it is plainly stated that if they had been school-bred their originality would have suffered, and their intelligence probably lost by diffusion in unprofitable channels. Similarly, had Wellington and Marlborough, Nelson and Blake been obliged to pass competitive examinations such as are now deemed essential, they might have failed to enter their country's service. This line of argument is supported by the dictum dear to schoolboys, that if the Romans had had to learn Latin they never would have conquered the world. The application of the principle that book learning is a dangerous thing and is not only superfluous but detrimental, is brought down to the hewers of wood and drawers of water. The woodman, whether working for wages, or, like Mr. Gladstone, for recreation, owes his skill not to knowledge, but to practice. The manual skill of the artisan is what the employer wants and pays for, and the mere possession of knowledge does not affect the value of his labour. Those who are foremen, have been chosen for their superior intelligence and emerge from the class of manual workers; it is to them that technical knowledge is first of service. But even here Lord Armstrong holds that foremen can acquire the information they need in handbooks suitable for their trade; such technical information is available for every man who knows the three R's. The class immediately above that of managers and designers requires technical education of a higher degree. Advanced scientific knowledge is required only in pursuit of research and discovery. As a caution against the danger of misdirecting the work of educating the rising generation, Lord Armstrong's paper in the *Nineteenth Century* has its value. It will help to define the objects which are to be kept in view in regard to technical education. He is undoubtedly correct in saying that genius is irrepressible; it can overcome all obstacles, as he himself proved when, having begun life as a solicitor he by the force of genius became one of the foremost engineers of the century. But technical education takes thought of the many who require guidance and training, rather than of the few who can work miracles by their inherent powers. It is unquestionable that since the year 1877, when technical education was taken seriously in hand in Germany, German manufactures have become enormously developed, and foreign competition is now one of the formidable factors with which English capital and enterprise have to count. It is by the technical education which Lord Armstrong in all the insolence of self-reliance refuses to believe, that the good sense of England and of all other countries menaced by the instructed handicrafts of the continent hopes to avoid defeat in a contest for the markets of the world. It is certain that if England cannot dispense with technical education, India cannot afford to do so, and least of all Bombay, whose future depends upon the prosperity of its manufacturing industry.

THE Bombay correspondent of an up-country paper ought to have at least an elementary knowledge of Bombay affairs. To assert that the *Bombay Gazette* is ignorant of the past history of legislation because at the time the Factory Commission sent up its report our "whole energy was employed in fomenting race hatred by advocating the Ilbert Bill," is to embody in one sentence a double error—in chronology and in history. So far from advocating the Ilbert Bill, the *Bombay Gazette* was the first paper in India to point out, that it was ill-timed and likely to raise issues which might prove inconvenient and mischievous. We said this while the Calcutta papers and a Bombay contemporary chronicled the introduction of the Bill with placid approval. When, without addressing to the Government petition or memorial, or a single word of deprecation or remonstrance, an excited meeting in the Calcutta Town Hall was hounded on by demented orators denouncing all natives as greasy Babus to shout themselves hoarse against the Government and threaten to break the Viceroy's windows, we challenged the wisdom of that course. We pointed out that for a trumpery measure of the kind it was needless and unbecoming to insult the Government which could not give way without forfeiting the moral authority necessary to the peace and stability of the whole Empire. But while regretting that the attitude of menace taken by the agitators and their half-caste dupes on the Bengal side rendered it very difficult for the Government to withdraw the Bill, we urged that it should be so amended as to remove even the shadow of a danger to the traditional franchises of Europeans residing in this country, who if not more are certainly not less exposed to the shafts of organised calumny—frequently taking the form of criminal charges supported by perjured evidence—than the natives of the country. That the tribunals before which Europeans may be brought to defend property or reputation should not be open to suspicion of bias from race antipathies is a self-evident proposition. We proposed specifically that a provision should be inserted in the Bill giving to any accused European, a right to claim to be tried before a European Magistrate. This principle was in effect embodied in the amendment to the Bill giving the right to the accused in such cases to claim a jury. We cordially approved of that amendment and recommended its acceptance by both sides as a satisfactory solution. To charge us with employing "our whole energy in fomenting race hatred" is a curious evidence of the capacity of the writer for hopeless blundering. If this journal deserves any credit in connection with the Ilbert Bill controversy, it was for the determination and the vigour with which it set itself to discourage and to discredit the importation of race rancour into the discussion of a question of great or of small importance according to the point of view from which it was approached. This attempt to make the late Viceroy seem responsible for the unreformed and unextended condition of the factory law was a typical case, and it was peculiarly unwarranted because, as we showed by a citation of indisputable dates, the Report of the Commission whose proposals, after having been endorsed by the local Government, were rejected by the Government of India, was not sent in until after Lord Ripon had left the country.

WE are informed that four counsel are already briefed in connection with the

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SERIOUS NEWS FROM HAYTI.

LONDON, JULY 22.

Advices received here from the West Indies state that incendiary fires have destroyed the buildings of the National Assembly and other public edifices, and one-fifth of the town of Port au Prince, the capital of the Republic of Hayti.

Great uneasiness prevails in the island.

The Legations are guarded.

MR. CONYBEARE SUSPENDED.

LONDON, JULY 21.

In the House of Commons last night, upon the motion of Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Charles A. Conybeare, Member for Camborne, was suspended for a month for a correspondence published by him in the *Star*, newspaper, grossly libelling the Speaker in connection with the latter's ruling permitting Closure during the previous evening's debate on the Irish Drainage Bill.

Mr. Gladstone supported the suspension.

A HINT TO PRINCE FERDINAND.

BERLIN, JULY 20.

The semi-official *North German Gazette* to-day declares that the presence of Prince Ferdinand, of Coburg, in Bulgaria, is contrary to the treaty of Berlin.

ITALY AND MASSOWAH.

ROME, JULY 20.

Italy has sent a Note to France declaring that Massowah is an Italian possession.

ATHENS, JULY 20.

The Greek Government has strongly protested against the expulsion of several Greeks by the Italian authorities at Massowah on the grounds of refusing taxes and inciting rebellion.

GENERAL BOULANGER.

PARIS, JULY 21.

General Boulanger has completely recovered.

ADVANCE OF THE WHITE PASHA.

CAIRO, JULY 21.

The White Pasha is advancing towards Khartoum.

The Mahdi's power is waning.

GRAND REVIEW OF RUSSIAN TROOPS.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 21.

The Emperors of Germany and Russia witnessed to-day a grand review of troops at Krasno-Selo.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, JULY 21.

The House of Representatives has passed Mr. Mills's Bill for the reform of the tariff.

THE INDIA COUNCIL BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 21.

Reuter appears to have made some mistake in stating that a bill to amend the India Council Act has been introduced into the House of Lords by Lord Cross. The only bill of such nature on the tapis is a bill empowering certain officials to proceed to England, if required, which was called for when H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught went home for the Jubilee.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Bombay Municipal Bill is likely to receive the assent of the Viceroy very shortly, so that it may come into operation from the first of September.

A short supplementary bill will then be passed by the Legislative Council, enabling the Small Cause Court to deal with Municipal cases.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At the next meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council, bills will be introduced to amend the Sea Customs Act with regard to duty chargeable on cargoes of salt at sea, and the Telegraph Act, by giving Presidency Magistrates the same powers as are now held by District Magistrates in the mofussil.

A bill will also be shortly introduced to repeal the Contagious Diseases Act, the Act in Municipalities being virtually a dead letter.

THE DEPUTY COLLECTOR OF JACOBABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 21.

Parumal Khubchand, Deputy Collector of Jacobabad, Sind, who was sentenced by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Larkana to three months' simple imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 1,000 on the 10th instant, was admitted to bail the same day by the Sessions Judge of Shikarpur. The hearing of the appeal has been fixed for the 1st of August.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN MANDALAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 21.

A destructive fire occurred yesterday at Mandalay, which began at the monastery of the Tathanabain, the Budhist Archbishop. Five monastery buildings and seventy houses were destroyed, but the Archbishop's residence was saved.

THE HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 22.

The paucity of officers with the Hyderabad Contingent having been found exceedingly inconvenient when regiments are sent on active service, Government have determined to increase the number of officers from four to five with each regiment.

SIR ASMAN JAH.

Sir Asmna Jah, the Dewan of Hyderabad, is expected to reach Umballa on the morning of the 25th to make a halt at Pinjore, near Kalka, and to arrive at Simla on the 26th, where the Raja of Nabha's House has been engaged for his accommodation. His Excellency takes but a small suite, including the Nawab Mushta Husain, who is officiating as Financial Secretary during the absence in England of the Nawab Mehdi Ali. Colonel Ludlow, Inspector-General of Police, and Mr. Faridunji. Mr. Faridunji was summoned from England to accompany the Minister on his visit to Simla.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 21.

News by telegram has been received that at daylight, on the 12th instant, Lieutenant Fowler with eighty Beluchis attacked the Karennis from Saw La Paw's territory, who had invaded the Shan States at Mokme, near Kadugale. The enemy was entrenched in eight stockades, which were stormed by Lieutenant Fowler's men at the point of the bayonet.

The Karennis fled, leaving fifty to sixty killed; of Lieutenant Fowler's men only one sepoy was slightly wounded.

UPPER BURMA.

Affairs in Upper Burma are quiet, and special operations in the Sagaing district are being carried on with vigour on both sides of the Irrawaddy, and the complete pacification of this troublesome district is anticipated in five or six months.

The Chief Commissioner arrived at Mandalay yesterday, having visited all the Riverine stations *en route*.

The pretender Prince, now in custody here, was brought up yesterday before the Magistrate. Evidence went to show that he was a priest, who had been lately busying himself plotting rebellion.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 20.*

The right of private *entree* to Government House is conferred on Prince Kamr Kadr, the eldest son of the late King of Oudh.

Surgeon-Major A. Crombie acts as Surgeon Superintendent of the General Hospital at Calcutta, during the absence of Surgeon-Major Birch.

Mr. Elliot, Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Baroda, is granted special leave for six months.

Mr. L. W. King, First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, is granted furlough for eighteen months. Lieutenant L. S. Newmarch officiates.

Furlough has been granted to Major H. P. Leach, for 182 days; Captains J. M. A. Retallick and F. G. Delamain, one year each; Colonel M. Clementi, one year; Captain C. T. Paul, 121 days; Lieutenant C. W. O'Brien, one year; and Lieutenant E. H. Cole, 182 days.

A resolution directs State messages to be sent urgent only in cases of real emergency, statistics for the last five years having shown that the majority of State messages have been sent urgent. The ordinary controlling authority may at any time call on a subordinate to justify any apparently large expenditure on telegrams.

Marine Department—Captain H. B. Simpson is appointed Officiating Assistant Port Officer of Madras, *vice* T. E. Marshall, on furlough. Commander A. Carpenter is granted leave for 90 days; Captain E. H. Ensor has been granted a further extension of furlough for six months. Mr. B. G. Relf is granted furlough for one year.

* (Delayed in transmission.)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 20.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ranald arrived here yesterday morning.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 20.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray left here yesterday afternoon.

LISBON, JULY 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

ADEN, JULY 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Surat arrived here from Bombay, at 2 p.m., yesterday.

COLOMBO, JULY 22.

Mail Steamer Teheran from Bombay arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

7 lbs. Shirtings, good quality	5s.
8¼ lbs. „ „	6s.
40s. Mule Twist	8⅜d.
Exchange on India, 30 days sight	1s. 3⅛d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	99⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67
4½ per cent. do.	70
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
Bar Silver	42

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	47,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	4,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	49,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	Nil.	„
„ Stock of Cotton	568,000	„
„ „ Surats	69,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London	14,000	„

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JULY 22.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Line Bangkok Saigon arrived.

It is not yet definitely decided whether an expedition will be sent against the Black Mountain tribes in autumn, but, in view of the possibility of an expedition being despatched, all the preliminary arrangements are being made by the military authorities. Such matters as the strength of the force and its transport and Commissariat requirements are receiving the necessary attention. Some of the transport mules now in Sikkim are to be withdrawn shortly for use in connection with the expedition, should it go eventually.

Mr. JUDGE, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bengal, has been granted extension of leave on medical certificate for two months. Mr. A. Shuttleworth, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted temporarily to Dinagepur. Mr. E. H. D'Oyly, Assistant Superintendent, Darjiling, is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police, Rangpur. Mr. J. B. Birch, District Superintendent, Howrah, is transferred to Maimansing, and Mr. C. C. Plowden, Assistant Superintendent, is posted to Howrah. Mr. S. N. Walker, Assistant Superintendent, on leave, is posted temporarily to Darjiling. Mr. H. B. St. Leger, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, is transferred to Purnea. Surgeon J. Ffrench-Mullen, Civil Surgeon, Tippera, is appointed to Nadia. Surgeon R. J. Polden, Chittagong, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Tippera, and Surgeon-Major W. Flood Murray is appointed to Chittagong. Surgeon-Major J. J. Monteath is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Hughli. Dr. V. Richards, Goalundo, is appointed to be Health Officer of the Port of Calcutta, *vice* Dr. S. S. Lynch, retired.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. ARTHUR CRAWFORD, C. S.

AUTHENTIC NARRATIVE OF EVENTS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 21.

FANCY and gossip have during the last few days been unconsciously allowed so much latitude in connection with the suspension of Mr. Arthur Crawford, C. S., the Commissioner for the Central Division, that I believe the following authentic narrative of events will be read with interest:—As a preliminary observation, it is worthy of notice, in connection of the general impression that has hitherto prevailed, that none of the subordinates of Mr. Arthur Crawford, including Ballajee Gungadhur, whose name has been mentioned in this connection, have given any information whatever to the authorities on the subject of the maladministration of the departments under the control of the Commissioner, Central Division. The facts which led up to the recent disclosures in connection with the department are these. In the latter part of May, 1888, allegations were laid before Government by a distinguished native official to the effect that the Commissioner, Central Division, had been borrowing money from persons residing both within and without his jurisdiction; that regular agents were at work for corrupt purposes in connection with the giving away of appointments and the disposal of wattan and alienation cases; and that large sums of money were paid through the agents to the Commissioner. We might mention that, in the time of Sir James Fergusson, similar representations were pressed upon the attention of Government, and enquiries were made but, in the result, those enquiries came to nought. The first step taken by Lord Reay's Government, on the receipt of the representations of the native official above referred to, was some two months ago to direct Mr. Ommanney, C.S., Inspector-General of Police, to make preliminary, though necessarily secret, enquiries into the complaints preferred against Mr. Arthur Crawford, and to submit a confidential report to Government. In the first instance, Mr. Ommanney collected information in Poona and other places, as regards the payments alleged to have been made to Mr. Crawford, from the persons whose names had been furnished by the native official in question. With a reserve commensurate with the amount of secresy that was advisable under the circumstances, he had those persons brought before him, and he examined them with the necessary amount of caution, with a view to test the correctness of the information that had been supplied to Government. Thus, from the middle of June last, he made fair progress with his secret proceedings, quietly and judiciously. Several Mamlutdars and others, who had sent petitions to the Commissioner, Central Division, with regard to their inam and wattan cases, and who were said to have made illegal money payments to him, were called and examined by Mr. Ommanney, and their depositions were duly taken down. All this was done with commendable discretion and secresy, so as to keep the witnesses beyond the chances of observation by outsiders. Several persons came from distant places for the purposes of examination, and were sent back to their homes; and yet all the time, none but the few persons in the secret service of Mr. Ommanney was the wiser.

Having collected a large fund of information, which has held to make out a clear *prima facie* case, Mr. Ommanney submitted his confidential report to Government. After a critical examination of the evidence collected by Mr. Ommanney, and after much consultation and deliberation, the Bombay Government decided on Saturday, the 14th inst., that Mr. Arthur Crawford should be suspended on charges of corruption; and that his alleged agent, Hanmantrao Jaghirdar, should be arrested on criminal charges for aiding and abetting in the alleged corrupt practices.

On Monday, the 16th instant, Hanmantrao was arrested under a warrant issued by Mr. Vidal, the District Magistrate of Poona, at 11 a. m. Almost simultaneously Mr. Arthur Crawford received the order for his suspension on the premises of the Western India Club, where he happened to be at the time. At 8 o'clock in the morning, the office premises of the Commissioner, Central Division, were given in charge of Colonel Babington, District Superintendent of Police, Poona, who promptly placed a police guard over them, sent the clerks to their respective homes, and closed the premises securely. Mr. Moore, Abkari Commissioner, who, on account of his varied experience and tried capacity, was directed to take charge of the department, went with Mr. Propert, Commissioner, Southern Division, and formally took charge of the Commissionership of the Central Division. On the same day, Monday the 16th inst., two Mamlutdars (Shunker Bhalchunder Baput and Narhar Dajee Kalavdey) were suspended under the orders of Government, as well as a clerk belonging to Mr. Crawford's department, were ordered to be transferred to Government offices at other stations.

In connection with the handing over of the order of suspension to Mr. Arthur Crawford, a rather curious incident occurred, which deserves mention. Mr. Moore, who was desired to take charge of Mr. Crawford's office, and to hand over to him the order of suspension, went between 10 and 11 o'clock on Monday forenoon to the premises of the Western India Club, where the first person he encountered was Dr. Murphy, Mr. Crawford's medical adviser, who told Mr. Moore that Mr. Crawford was at the time very much depressed in spirits, that his heart was not working properly, and that, should the order of suspension be handed to him, then, the result might be disastrous.

Mr. Moore, with consideration and presence of mind, went up to Mr. Crawford, who had seen him from a distance, and informed him that, as Government had been informed of his indisposition and failing health, they had desired him to take temporary charge of his duties, and thus enable him to take rest and recruit himself. Mr. Crawford showed himself a match in shrewdness with Mr. Moore.

"Tell me, my old friend," he said to Mr. Moore, "if there is something behind what you say."

Mr. Moore thought that Mr. Crawford was in his usual good spirits, and he therefore handed to him the order of suspension.

Mr. Crawford then wrote a note to his assistant (Mr. Cassinath Bulvunt Pense, M.A.) telling him to give over charge of his office to Mr. Moore, as he felt unwell, and not fit for active work. The note was handed to Mr. Moore.

Two days previously Mr. Crawford had removed from his residence, Mula Lodge, at Kirkee Road, to the premises of the Western India Club, and had occupied a room next to that of Dr. Murphy, his medical adviser. On Monday evening, however, he left the Club and slept at his own bungalow.

On Tuesday, the 17th inst., Mr. Leslie Crawford, solicitor, arrived at the Poona station at 7-30 p.m., from Bombay. He went to his brother's bungalow at Kirkee, but did not find him there. He made enquiries of the servants, but could not learn where he was. He, however, found a note to his address, lying on Mr. Arthur Crawford's desk, telling him that he could not stand the thought of the impending proceedings, and that he was going to Holkar's Bridge, under which his body would be found. Mr. Leslie Crawford sped to the Bridge, but did not find any trace of his brother there. He was naturally alarmed. He called upon Mr. Propert, Commissioner, Southern Division, and gave information to Colonel Babington, District Superintendent of Police, regarding the disappearance of his brother. The news travelled fast; and in a short time Mr. Propert, Colonel Babington, Mr. Ommanney, Inspector-General of Police, and other officers repaired to Holkar's Bridge. The river was dragged during Tuesday night and until the following morning.

Mr. Ommanney, however, appeared to think that the idea of Mr. Crawford drowning himself in the river after leaving a note to say he was going to do so was absurd. He had another theory in his mind; and he sent telegrams to the different railway stations. He went to the Poona railway station some time before the arrival of the Raichore mail train there. He handed certain written instructions to Mr. Jeffreys, Railway Police Inspector, who happened to be at hand, desiring him to go by the train to Bombay, making enquiries at every station regarding Mr. Arthur Crawford, and taking care to search all carriages, especially third-class, to see if Mr. Crawford happened to be in any of them in disguise.

Mr Jeffreys stayed at the railway station, intent on faithfully carrying out the instructions he had received. He was pacing up and down the station platform, when, shortly before the arrival of the Raichore train, he had reason to suspect that Mr. Crawford was there in disguise. He also bought a ticket for the disguised Mr. Arthur Crawford. Mr. Jeffreys rode by the same train as far as Karjat, when, in obedience to Government instructions, he was ordered back to Poona, the authorities being of opinion that Mr. Crawford should not be arrested on the way, but might be allowed to travel down to Bombay. Subsequently, however, the official mind appeared to undergo a change; and Mr. Jeffreys, by the time he had reached Lanowlee, received further instructions to follow in the track of Mr. Crawford and arrest him, if possible. At the same time, a telegram was sent to Colonel Wilson at Bombay, desiring him to arrest Mr. Crawford who was coming by the Raichore train. The occurrences at Bombay in connection with the arrest have already been related.

About midday, on Wednesday, the 18th inst., Mr. Ommanney appeared before Mr. Vidal, District Magistrate, and laid an information before him, charging Mr. Arthur Crawford with corruption, in having, in one instance, obtained a sum of Rs. 2,000 by illegal means, and applying for a warrant for his arrest.

The warrant was granted, and entrusted to Colonel Babington for execution. It was subsequently made over to Colonel Portman, who brought Mr. Crawford back to Poona on Wednesday night last. On the following afternoon, Colonel Portman admitted Mr. Crawford to bail in the sum of Rs. 70,000. Extravagant stories have been put into circulation regarding wholesale suspensions and arrests, past or prospective, in connection with the practices alleged against Mr. Crawford. In truth, they are all myths beyond the suspension of Mr. Crawford, Shunker Bhalchunder Baput, Narhar Dajee Kalavdey, and a clerk of Mr. Crawford's office, and the arrest of Hanmuntrao Jaghirdar.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE SESSIONS JUDGE.

Mr. Merwanjee Framjee, pleader, on behalf of Hanmuntrao Jaghirdar, who was arrested on the 16th inst. under a warrant issued by Mr. Vidal, District Magistrate, appeared yesterday before Mr. E. T. Candy, Sessions Judge, and applied for a reduction of the bail for half a lakh of rupees, which Mr. Vidal, the District Magistrate, had required his client to furnish. The Sessions Judge ordered a notice to issue to the District Magistrate requiring him to show cause, if he chose, why the amount of the proposed bail should not be reduced. The notice was made returnable at 3 p. m. to-day, when the parties appeared before Mr. Candy at his Court at Sungum. Mr. Merwanjee appeared for the accused; and Mr. Venkatrao Ramchunder, Government Pleader, represented the District Magistrate, who was not present.

Mr. Ommanney, Inspector-General of Police, and Mr. Bhimbhoy Kirparam, at present on special duty under Mr. Ommanney, were in attendance in Court.

The Judge: Do you show cause against the rule?

Government Pleader: I expect to receive written instructions from the District Magistrate, which, I am told, are now on their way to this Court.

After some delay, the Government Pleader rose to address the Court, having in his hand apparently what he had called the written instructions from the District Magistrate. He seemed to be about to read them.

The Judge: Let me see what the Magistrate says if there is nothing confidential in it.

A paper was handed to the Judge, who perused it privately.

Government Pleader: Besides that, Mr. Ommanney, the Inspector-General of Police, is here; and he will make certain statements to your Honor to show that the bail required is absolutely necessary.

The Judge to Mr. Merwanjee: Is it a fact that you offered to the District Magistrate four sureties of Rs. 10,000 each, in addition to the accused's own recognisances for Rs. 10,000?

Mr. Merwanjee: Yes, it is true, I offered them, but it was in the expectation of our being able to find them. When I appeared before the District Magistrate again, I told him that we tried, but could not find the required bail.

The Judge: You only think now that, because it is difficult for you to find the required sureties, the bail ought to be reduced?

Mr. Merwanjee: We have all along thought of the difficulty arising, because my client is a stranger in this place.

The Judge said there was no authority to fix the amount for bails, and enquired what bail had been demanded from Mr. Arthur Crawford.

Mr. Ommanney said he was required to furnish two sureties for Rs. 25,000 each, in addition to his own recognisances for Rs. 25,000, making a total of Rs. 75,000.

The Judge remarked that the newspaper reports mentioned Rs. 70,000, and enquired if the newspaper report was incorrect.

Mr. Ommanney, after making a calculation, said: I beg your pardon. The newspaper report is correct as to the amount of bail being Rs 70,000. Mr. Vidal afterwards allowed the total amount for the four sureties to be Rs. 20,000 instead of Rs. 25,000 as at first proposed.

The Judge enquired if the accused could find any great difficulty, if he required several persons, to stand bail for small amounts?

Mr. Ommanney said they required substantial men to stand security for large amounts.

Government Pleader: If the stake is great the bail would make it worth his while to look well after the accused.

The Judge asked where the accused could possibly escape? Accused was a Jaghirdar; and his Honor remembered the instance of a Jaghirdar at Dharwar, who once escaped to the Nizam's dominions, and whose lands were seized in consequence.

Mr. Ommanney said if the accused was released and got back to his jaghir, it was not likely he would be caught again. It was to make sure of his appearing to take his trial that a large amount had been fixed upon for the bail. They had no information as to the accused being really a Jaghirdar. He was simply called by that title.

Mr. Gungaram Bhawoo, who is engaged as pleader for Mr. Arthur Crawford, and was present in Court, said that as his client's name had been mentioned in connection with the accused Jaghirdar, he altogether repudiated the alleged connection. His client has had nothing whatever to do with the accused.

The Judge: Has the accused any landed property

Mr. Ommanney said nothing was known to them one way or the other. He might be a petty landowner.

Mr. Merwanjee: This is all hearsay, your honor. My client is not a man of straw, and there is not the slightest foundation for the allegations made against him. The information itself distinctly refers to him as a Jagirdar; and now the prosecution want to back out of their own statements.

The Judge said he had only to decide whether, looking to the circumstances of the case, the amount of bail demanded was excessive, and further whether he ought to reduce it.

Mr. Merwanjee: With all deference, I submit your Honor should confine yourself to the statements made in the sworn information. Your Honor cannot decide upon hearsay evidence, however, high the official might be, who made unsupported allegations. Are there any circumstances disclosed on the information against my client? I submit not.

The Judge: Yes, the circumstances are disclosed in the information that, for a consideration of Rs. 400, the accused offered to get the appointment of Deputy Accountant at Khandeish, the person who paid the money. Have any proceedings been taken against the other person to whom money was paid?

Mr. Merwanjee: None whatever.

Mr. Ommanney: I may mention that no immediate proceedings would have been taken against the accused either, were it not that he had removed his family, and was himself preparing to run away.

Mr. Merwanjee: There is absolutely nothing in the information on the point. On behalf of my client, I must protest against hearsay evidence being admitted or taken into consideration.

The Judge: Do you deny that the accused has been making preparations to remove his family?

Mr. Ommanney: They have already been removed.

Mr. Merwanjee: The family has never been here.

The Judge: Will your informant swear to the fact on affidavit, so that he may be prosecuted, if necessary, at a later stage?

Mr. Merwanjee: He never had his family here—no female members.

The Judge: They need not be females. The family might be of children?

Mr. Merwanjee again asked the Judge to confine himself to the statements made in the sworn information. He submitted there was not sufficient to justify the excessive bail demanded by the District Magistrate.

The Judge said he could not go behind the Magistrate's order. He could not criticise the order. The Magistrate thought there was sufficient in the information to justify the order he made. His Honor might say at once, as his private opinion, that there was not sufficient evidence disclosed in the information. It was on the word of a third party that Mr. Ommanney made his statements. But there was no appeal from the District Magistrate's order; and his Honor could not go behind it or criticise it.

Mr. Merwanjee: Is it not necessary for your Honor under the section 163 to see if there was any necessity for a warrant? All the circumstances should be considered.

The Judge: Not at all. I cannot go into the truth, or otherwise of the allegation made in the information. The District Magistrate has found them sufficient.

Mr. Merwanjee: Under the section, your Honor will consider whether the warrant has been properly issued?

The Judge: That is nonsense. The District Magistrate has issued the warrant, and there is no appeal. I cannot criticise the basis of the information, the grounds on which it has been laid.

Mr. Merwanjee: The information is confined to the allegation that a bribe was offered to a third party. Another person received Rs. 300, and my client is said to have received Rs. 100, but it is not stated that it was for corrupt purposes. No ground is mentioned to sustain any such allegation. Your Honor has to see if there are any circumstances which justified the District Magistrate to issue a warrant or to fix the bail at such an excessive amount, as half a lakh of rupees. I submit the information is based upon hearsay evidence, and your Honor has to look to all the circumstances of the case.

The Judge: I cannot go behind the information or the warrant. I can only consider whether the bail demanded is excessive, and whether I ought to reduce it. Has any day been fixed for the hearing?

Mr. Ommanney: I think it has been fixed for the 31st inst.

The Judge: What reduction do you ask.

Mr. Merwanjee: I am not the Court. I cannot propose, it is for your Honor to do so.

The Judge: I ask you how much you can offer?

Mr. Merwanjee (after consultation)—We are prepared to give three sureties in Poona of Rs. 5,000 each in addition to the accused's own recognisances for Rs. 10,000.

The Judge: What amount has the District Magistrate asked?

Government Pleader: Four sureties of Rs. 10,000 each, and the accused's own recognisances for Rs. 10,000.

Mr. Merwanjee said the offence was laid under section 163, and the punishment provided, on conviction, was only one year's simple imprisonment or fine; and yet such an excessive amount was required for bail. Mr. Merwanjee asked to be allowed to look at the reason given by the District Magistrate against a reduction of bail.

The Judge: I assure you there is nothing in this paper that is not in the information. (Hands it back to the Government Pleader.) You may look at the paper if the Government Pleader has no objection, but I don't think he ought to show it.

Mr. Merwanjee was, in the result, not allowed to acquaint himself with the cause shown by the District Magistrate.

After some further discussion, the Sessions Judge said: The question is whether, with due regard to the circumstances of the case, the amount of the bail demanded by the District Magistrate is excessive; and whether it should be reduced by order of this Court. The amount demanded is Rs. 40,000, to be furnished by four sureties of Rs. 10,000 each. Applicant's pleader begs that he may be permitted to offer three sureties of Rs. 5,000 each. Looking at the very important nature of the case, I think that the bail offered by the applicant would be wholly insufficient. It is not for me to criticise the information. I must assume that the case is really of an important nature disclosed in the information. Manifestly, in such a case, it might be to the interest of the accused person to abscond, even though he and his sureties should lose Rs. 25,000. I understand from applicant's pleader that he did not originally object to the District Magistrate's order for four sureties of Rs. 10,000 each, and that he has even now made no attempt to procure the same in the applicant's own part of the country, Bijapur. Under these circumstances I do not feel justified in saying that, in such a case, the bail demanded is excessive, and I decline to interfere.

The parties then left the Court.

OWING to the perhaps necessary reticence observed in regard to the charges on which Mr. Crawford and others were suspended, some errors crept into the first accounts, which it is as well to correct. The guard was placed over Mr. Crawford's office on Monday morning, at 8 o'clock, and was furnished by the police. The rumour that Mr. Ballajee Gangadhar Sathe, Mr. Crawford's personal assistant communicating with Mr. Lee-Warner is, we are informed, wholly unfounded. The investigations made were confided to Mr. J. Nugent, the Chief Secretary to Government, and Mr. Ommaney, the Inspector-General of Police, and his Excellency the Governor did not himself take any personal part in them. The fact that Mr. Crawford had been suspended was telegraphed by Government to the Viceroy after the suspension. The sanction of the Viceroy was not necessary, and was not asked for; but as Mr. Crawford was British Delegate, under the Portuguese Treaty, the fact that he had been suspended as Commissioner was telegraphed to Simla for the information of the Viceroy. Mr. Moore was in Poona, and the Government took action so that no time was lost in taking possession of the Commissioner's office and papers. We are informed that the report was incorrect that the accused parties were sent for and examined before the Governor and other members of Government. No such examination took place, notwithstanding the prevalent belief in Poona to that effect.

With regard to the sale of the Bhadgaon farm, we are informed that the purchaser was Mr. Khimji Jiver. The land was sold to him by Mr. Ozanne, at what is considered a very good price. The buildings on the land were sold by Mr. Crawford, who agreed to accept a price alleged to be inadequate. But it was not on account of this particular Badgaon business that the Commissioner was suspended, and none of the subordinates in his office had been interrogated on that subject.

The police are making investigations into different cases. Mr. Vincent was sent for from Ahmednuggur to be placed upon this special duty. But he excused himself on the ground of ill-health. Mr. Kennedy, who was in Ratnagiri, has been telegraphed for, and will be employed on this duty.

PARLIAMENTARY life in Austria has just lost one of its most distinguished ornaments by the death of Monsignor Joseph Greuter, a leader of the Clericals and the most brilliant orator in the Lower House of the Reichsrath. He commenced life as a parish priest at Brixen, in the Tyrol, and for some years taught theology at the Innsbruck Gymnasium. Elected in 1861 to the Tyrolese Diet, he became almost immediately the chief of the Ultramontane party, and was in 1864 returned to the Abgeordnetenhaus at Vienna. Here he soon attracted attention by his fascinating and powerful eloquence and the fiery zeal with which he championed the Clerical and Federalistic causes. In the heat of his opposition to the Bill for rendering education undenominational he stumped the Tyrol with a view to stirring up the peasantry against the school inspectors, and brought himself in conflict with the authorities. This escapade earned him the sympathetic nickname of "The War-house of Hippach," one of his most inflammatory addresses having been delivered in the town of that name. Greuter stood in high favour at the Vatican, and was cordially liked by all political parties in Vienna. His popularity in his native Tyrol is illustrated by the fact that at the time of his death he was an honorary member of no fewer than 400 communes.

THE NEW VICEREGAL LODGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 19.

THE eyes of Simla are turned towards the new Government House, which will be occupied by the Viceregal party ere the close of the present month. Curiosity is at its height, for the place has been strictly closed, and even applications to go over the building sternly prohibited. A short account of the erection may, for the present, soothe the disappointed feelings of those before whom the meantime unfriendly doors are barricaded.

The structure, which is of stone, is square, or rather oblong, the style of architecture being that of the Elizabethan period. The cut-stone mullions and pillars are finely wrought, as also is the decoration over the main entrance. Unfortunately, as much cannot be said of the two strange animals of some extant species, which, seated on their haunches on each side of the tablets, bearing the names of H. Irwin, the architect, and H. B. Hebbert, the ex-Engineer, over the great doorway, seem to fulfil much the same office as mourning angels beside a tombstone. The roof of the verandah, on the ground floor, forms a wide balcony on the first floor. The verandah itself has a rough unfinished look, probably owing to the stone wall being unplastered.

The grand entrance opens into a noble hall, oblong in shape like the building, and surrounded by three galleries one above the other, from which open the doors of the rooms on the different storeys. To the right of the great door, the main staircase ascends, and one of the glaring faults in the building is the unpleasant contrast between its wooden railing and pillars, and those of stone in the hall below. On the ground floor, the state-room, ball-room, vestibule, and small drawing-room are bright in white and gold, with rich embossed paper, of a creamy hue sprinkled over, as it were, with brown, autumn leaves; but the dining-room is the gem of the whole building. Its teakwood dado, surmounted by a row of finely carved shields resting on a crimson background; its unpainted pillars doors, and window-frames, contrast admirably with the rich, warm-coloured hangings of the walls and the deep rose satin of the upholstery. The curious design of a skewer thrust through a coil of string on the pillars on each side of the great folding doors which open from the ball-room, will attract some attention. The ceiling here, as in all the principal rooms in the house, is beautifully pannelled in octagons, with squares inside each, which, it is said, are destined to bear the arms of India's different viceroys. The floral cornices round some of the rooms, which, one mistakes for wonderful carving or moulding of plaster of Paris, is a preparation in gutta-percha, we were told. The epicure will rejoice to hear there is a spacious lift direct from the kitchen in one corner of the dining-room.

Ascending the stairs to the first gallery, you walk round peeping in at the doors of various bed and sitting rooms, all pretty much alike, and none particularly large, till the boudoir at the west extremity, in a pretty octagonal corner, forces one to enter and make a closer inspection. Like the ball and drawing-rooms it is painted in white and gold, and seemed to us painfully bright. The windows are too many and too large for the size of the room, and may give too much light even for beauty. One door, from a tiny inner room, opens out on to the balcony, and the views from here and the different windows are simply exquisite. One curious feature is a row of lockers, like those in a ship, which occupies one entire side of the room. The next most worthy of notice, on the first floor, is the Viceroy's study, a dream of a mellow, Autumn evening. Its soft golden light, subdued yet cheerful, seems as much to fall from the very atmosphere of the room, as from its amber-tinted walls. A quaint little fire-place all tiled, as everywhere else throughout the house, occupies a corner at the farther end, while a larger one in a more ordinary situation provides for the heating of the upper portion of the study. Up again to the last gallery, where the bed chambers are the counterparts of those below, but where a ridiculously small billiard-room is thrust away into an odd corner beside a little platform reserved for an organ. It just holds the billiard-table, and allows sufficient space to pass round it, but the billiard party that happens to be shut up there on a warm summer evening is to be commisserated.

It is surprising that in a building such as this there should be timber work so detestable as to make one grind one's very teeth as if in physical pain. The pillars supporting the galleries are of deodar, instead of in teakwood, as they ought to be, and are all split and rotten-looking; the doors are falling asunder, or have never been properly fixed together, the window frames, mantleshelves, doorposts, lintels, pillars, and pannels are all slanting in various degrees and directions, but are in many cases "off the level" to a very marked degree. The flooring is good in the Viceroy's study only. Everywhere else there are great gaps between the boards, in some of the staircases so wide as to admit of a finger being thrust between the planks.

The electric lights are fixed by workmen brought out specially from home. The furniture and upholstery is also from a celebrated London warehouse, and is presumably not admired by the native merchants, who should certainly have been patronized.

Underground is a labyrinth of kitchens, plate-rooms, pantries, wine-cellars, and dark chambers of questionable use, with crooked passages, and winding stairs which will puzzle the native mind till time accustoms it to domestic arrangements *à l'Anglais*.

Taking the building as a whole, the outside is better-looking than the in; and the architect's conception evidently infinitely finer than a slovenly careless workmanship has made the reality.

The site is unequalled in Simla, and there is ample space for very extensive gardens, which will probably be as gay with ladie's, bright gowns, as with flowers before the close of July.

ABDUL HUK'S APOLOGISTS.

THE *Times of India* is shocked that the *Pioneer* should "sit silent" under such imputations, oblivious of the fact that the *Pioneer* has sat silent under all sorts of imputations for twenty years and more. The *Pioneer* is a pachydermatous animal. Like the great French statesman it has cultivated a habit of hearing its critics and disregarding them. Its conductors, among other reasons for this attitude, have substantial grounds for believing that those who read their paper approve of it: moreover, this attitude is one which they will continue to observe. There is a class of journal in Hyderabad—and indeed, to judge by the experience of the *Bombay Gazette*, out of it also—too absolutely contemptible to be noticed seriously. It was hardly to be expected that, in endeavouring to assist in the establishment of a more wholesome condition of things in that unfortunate State, the *Pioneer* would escape being smirched. It is equally to be expected that, in some form or other, the attempt will be repeated. In view of this we would suggest to the more virtuous of our contemporaries hereafter to save their solicitude for the character of the Indian Press for home consumption: since there are those—and with them we emphatically agree—who hold an altogether different opinion to theirs of what, on such occasions, the dignity and self-respect of responsible journalism requires. It may be well, however, to hint, lest our forbearance may seem to offer impunity to slander of the sort referred to, that we do not engage to place no limit upon its exercise. The *Hyderabad Record* is a paper which, so far as we are aware, has never been heard of on this side of India till now. It is, as we have ascertained by telegraph, a publication of a low class, owned and edited by one Solomon, a Eurasian. This man was originally a clerk in the employ of the H

is of course another sort of paper. It commenced by characterising the story of Abdul Huq's iniquities as "a mare's nest," and ignored the important issues which it should have been obvious to the veriest tyro in journalism would certainly spring from the disclosure. It now takes refuge in a parade of impartiality and consideration for the people accused —of a desire to reserve its opinion until the official judgment has been pronounced—this too, even after the most culpable of these people has publicly convicted himself. The pretence is not likely to deceive anybody.—*Pioneer.*

NOTES FROM NAGPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPORE, JULY 19.

THE rains are now making up in abundance for their late advent, and we shall doubtless have our full number of inches before the season is over. With cooler weather, society of all grades is emerging from the depression of long months of heat, and is looking lively. Lawn-tennis is carried on with greater zest, and symptoms of livelier times are apparent. A "Penny Reading" will come off on the 24th instant, in aid of the Dufferin Hospital, which, as I said before, is being largely extended, and improved by public subscription.

A farewell entertainment was lately given to Mr. C. R. Browning, M.A., C.I.E., the Inspector-General of Education, who has gone on long furlough preliminary, it is understood, to his retirement from public service. Mr. Browning has been over quarter of a century working in these provinces; and there is no question that to him in a large measure is due the healthy and vigorous character of the Educational Department of the C. P. His high professional qualities, combined with a friendly and pleasant disposition, rendered him highly popular with all classes of society; and he leaves with the sincere regrets and hearty good wishes of all. Mr. Munroe, who succeeds him, comes to us with a high character, and there is every reason to hope he will prove a worthy successor of Mr. Browning.

A number of railway officials were gathered here a few days back—Messrs. Conder, Keily, and the G. I. P. Locomotive Superintendent from Bombay, Mr. Wynne, the Agent B.-N. Railway, Captain Constable, the Consulting Engineer of both railways, and others, for the purpose of approving of sites for new buildings, and arranging for the smooth working of the interests of both railways at the joint station of Nagpore. The G. I. P. R., I hear, have made some concessions, helping the B.-N. Railway until such time as the latter is properly equipped in the matter of loco. sheds, officials' quarters, &c., &c. There will, however, be another meeting of these officials very shortly, when arrangements will be finally agreed upon. Speaking of railway structures, I may mention that the B.-N. Railway Company are erecting two or three large houses on excellent sites in the civil station, for the accommodation of their chief officers. These buildings, which are nearly completed, will be among the finest dwelling houses in the station.

The Municipality are busy with their annual road repairs—rather an extensive work over so large a station—but they have a good steam-roller which rapidly does the work of consolidating and smoothing down the metal. While doing this portion of their work so well, it is to be hoped that they will take steps to improve the lighting of the roads. There are important places where lamps are wanted; and even where lamps are put up, they are so few and far between, as to scarcely render darkness visible. Another matter deserving of attention is the necessity for applying some check to the wanderings of beggars and lepers about the civil station. The latter especially are a public nuisance, and something ought to be done to confine them to a particular locality. If this were done, their support could abundantly be provided for; for, in a matter of this kind, the Hindus are very charitable, and the large number of wealthy native, would I believe, contribute handsomely towards the care of this miserable section of humanity.

"The cow protection" mania has spread to Nagpore, and a very large number of Hindus have associated themselves for the purpose of arranging ways and means for the prevention of the "unmitigated slaughter of cows and bullocks." I believe that it is in a measure true that the price of cattle for agricultural purposes has risen everywhere owing to their diminished number; but I do not see how any "Cow Protection Society" can prevent, or even reduce the slaughter of these animals for food. The root of the matter seems to lie in the hands of the beef-eating public, whose number increases year by year, and the carnivorous low-caste natives use only beef, as they can very rarely afford to buy mutton. The society organized at Nagpore have, I hear, only advanced so far as to contemplate the establishment of a *Home* for old, diseased, and worn-out cattle, which they will purchase up and prevent from going into the hands of the low class butchers. In other words, they hope to establish a Nagpore Pinjrapole, This would certainly testify to the kindly feelings of the Hindus towards animals, but it will not prevent much the consumption of beef, which would henceforth be of a better quality when all the sickly animals find a refuge in the Pinjrapole.

THE OTTOMAN CONSULATE OF KARACHI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 18.

THE 16th of July was a day that will long be remembered in the annals of the Turkish Consulate of Karachi, for it was on that day that the ceremony of the hoisting of the Consular Flag took place at the residence of Khan Bahadur Hussunally Effendi. Upwards of five thousand Mussulmans had assembled at the Consulate to congratulate that gentleman upon his appointment as the Ottoman Consul and the bestowal on him of a personal distinction of Khan Bahadur by the Viceroy. From about three o'clock in the afternoon people began to pour in, and by five the gathering became so large that no room could be found to accommodate them, and those that arrived late had to stand. Representative Mahomedan gentlemen from all parts of Sind had been deputed to present congratulatory addresses to Khan Bahadur Hussunally Effendi. Never had such a large gathering of respectable Mahomedan gentlemen been witnessed before.

Among the distinguished visitors were the two sons of his Highness the late Jam of Lus Beyla with their vakeel, and the khalifas deputed for the purpose by the Pirs of Rohri and Luari, the two great Moslem spiritual leaders in Sind. The Arabs, Turks, Memons, Khojas, Borahs, Shaiks, Sindhis, and others all seemed to vie with one another in expressing their gratification at seeing their leader rewarded for his services both by a Foreign and British Government. Precisely at five when almost all the guests had arrived and taken their seats, Khan Bahadur Hussunally Effendi, dressed in the Turkish Consular uniform, and sword, and attended by "kavasees," came out from the private *entree* and took his seat beneath the canopy which had been provided there. As soon as he came the whole gathering rose to do honour to the representative of their spiritual head. The Consul and the audience having resumed their seats, the Imperial Firman and the Queen's Exequatur that were placed in a large silver tray covered with golden cloth, were brought in by the "kavasees" and placed upon a table in the canopy. All stood up again to do honour to the Imperial documents of the two sovereigns.

Mr. Abdul Hussain then went up to the dais, and having showed the Firman to the people read it in a loud voice. The Queen's Exequatur, which followed, was read in an audible voice by Khan Sahib Wali Mahomed Hussunally.

This done, addresses were presented and poems composed by several gentlemen for the occasion, were read out to Hussunally Effendi. The first in Arabic from the Turkish subjects, residing at Karachi, was read by Hajee Mahomed Hussain, an Arab gentleman, in which they expressed their perfect confidence in Hussunally Effendi, and assured him that the Sublime Porte could not have made a better choice in the appointment of a Consul. The second from the Central National Mahomedan Association, Sind Branch, was read by Shaikh Taj Mahomed congratulating the Khan Bahadur and enumerating his various services in the cause of Mahomedan advancement. The third was from the professors and teachers of the Sind Madresseh-tul-Islam, an institution which owes chiefly its origin to the untiring exertions of the same gentleman.

Lastly were presented several other addresses from different branches of the Mahomedan Associations, such as Hyderabad, Sukkur, Rohri, Shikarpur, Pat, &c. These addresses, which occupied more than an hour, being over, Mr. Hussunally then proceeded to make a reply. Mr. Hussunally then descended from the canopy and all approached to greet him.

A procession was then formed, which was led by the Moulvis towards the flag post. While the flag was being hoisted the Moulvis poured forth their blessings, and prayed for the continuance of peace and friendship between his Imperial Majesty the Sultan and her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. The regimental band, which was in attendance, began to play sweet melodious tunes, while the ceremony of hoisting the flag was being performed. Garlands and bouquets of flowers were profusely distributed amongst those present.

In the evening Mr. Hussunally entertained his guests at a grand banquet. The whole building was illuminated and decorated with flags, bunting, and evergreens, &c., and fireworks were let off. In fact, everything went off with great *éclat*. Throughout the meeting the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. All the addresses and speeches contained sentiments of loyalty to the British Crown, and of reverence to the spiritual head of the Moslems.

It was about 12 p.m. that the proceedings were brought to a close.

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY'S LIBRARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You announced a week ago that the rate of subscription to the Royal Asiatic Society's Library was to be reduced to Rs. 50 per annum, and I see that your contemporary has made some comments upon the matter. I fear I am not literary enough to appreciate the practicability of some of the suggestions set forth, but I am heretical enough to confess that to me one of the charms of the Asiatic Society's Bombay Library is the air of solitude and seclusion which pervades it. Those who frequent it go there not to enjoy the company, but the works, of man; and this is an advantage every reading-room does not possess. In fact, I cannot understand how anyone professing a love of books could conceive such suggestions as those embodied in your contemporary's latest attack on the finest temple of literature which India can show. *Facilis est descensus.* The wisdom of our fathers enacted that the subscription to the Library should be fixed at Rs. 100; but the spirit of reform was soon abroad, and the amount was, not without misgivings, reduced to Rs. 75. These misgivings were realised in a loss of income to the Library; but, undeterred by precedent, some of the members who could not endure the loneliness of the rooms took up the idea that people who hesitated to pay Rs. 75 would readily pay Rs. 50, and to Rs. 50 the subscription has accordingly been reduced. The wedge of reform having been driven up to the middle, the next suggestion is a monthly subscription of Rs. 5 for the benefit of those who merely wish to nibble where others browse. We have now only to await the adoption of this last idea before we hear it asked: "Why not make the Townhall Library free to the public or, at all events, issue one-anna reading tickets if Government will not support the idea? Bombay requires a free library, and what other collection of books could better serve the purpose?" Then, when the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society has become a branch of the bazaar, our reformers will no doubt—urged by the "financial pressure" of these days—apply for subscriptions to form the nucleus of a library for scientific research, which is so badly wanted for Bombay, &c.

We certainly live in an age of progress; whatever is good might be better, and the cry is "Do something, somebody! Move on, for goodness sake, let us move on!"

Is there no place in this locomotive age of ours, where a man can sit down and be left undisturbed? Is it possible to escape from the dust of the hurly-burly? Why should we be forced into the moving crowd when we would rather be left alone? There are whirls enough in the country without turning the Town Hall Library into a social eddy. We are told—"The honorary secretary has been too zealous in supplying new books." That's a pity; a library, I suppose, should not be supplied with new books but new members. Now for the "ought-to-be's."

"There ought to be an honorary secretary to look after the Society's work, and there ought to be an honorary librarian to look after the library. The secretary and librarian, assisted by a sub-committee of three, should devote themselves to the improvement of the journal. *** The honorary librarian, assisted by a sub-committee of three, should devote themselves to the management of the library." Why not have another commitee to see that members come with clean hands and have their boots dusted at the doorways? Likewise, a register book in which each member must enter his name and address.

"Rules must be drawn up and enforced for the rapid circulation of new books. Any member who keeps a work beyond the time should be punished by having a new copy purchased and credited (not debited, I suppose) to his account." (Apply this rule to the borrowers of Burton's Arabian Nights, for instance, and see how speedily the fine would be realized.)

"Arrangements should be made for the rapid circulation of magazines and papers after they have been on the table for a week. The dishonest habit of members lending library books to those who are not members should be checked as far as possible."

I must confess I do not know how far that would be, but although when I borrow a paper or book I keep it till I have done with it. Still if a friend asks me to let him look at it, I am not rude enough to refuse. If it be dishonest to show books to a friend, it is equally dishonest to avail oneself of the generous rule which allows members to introduce friends into the library.

I fail to see where all these reforms are to come in, and where the need of them is. Any one who wants to see what progress the library is making has only to go and look. At the same time, I have my regrets. I regret the premises are not large enough to admit the volumes being placed in single rows instead of two-deep, which involves the exhuming of the buried treasure behind. I regret that so many volumes have been lost in circulation or are, at all events, missing; and my selfishness makes me regret that the library is closed on Sundays and holidays and at half-past six every evening; and when I see the overwhelming influx of new volumes, I regret that there is so much in the world of knowledge that I can never come in contact with. But so far as the Library's management is concerned I cannot say which I admire the more—the liberality of the rules under the present *regime* of the honorary secretary, who should be thanked instead of reproached, or the civility of the indefatigable librarian, whose ceaseless labours are none the less meritorious because they are unapplauded in print. But such is gratitude.

Our critic, however, admits that "the Asiatic Library has a magnificent collection of 30,000 books." As a matter of fact it contains about double that number.

He lays great stress on the fact that the Asiatic Society in Bombay has degenerated from a scientific body into a circulating library. This is nearly true, but this does not in any way detract from the flourishing condition of the library. To realize the lamentable fact of decay we have only to look at the museum portion of the institution, where the vestiges of departed glory are but too evident. But why tear the ivy from the ruin? Why stir the classic dust? Admirers of the picturesque have little taste for whitewash. The Library has, indeed, survived the other elements of the institution, and will probably outlast all the revivals that present and future generations may in restlessness dictate. "The sand heaped on by one flood is scattered by the next, but the rock always continues in its place." That rock of pyramidal stability is studded with treasures of great value, and that value is still extending as time extends. Many of the volumes are intrinsically worth their weight in platinum, and the influx of new books falsifies the insinuation that the literary element is also moribund.

To appreciate the liberal rules at the Bombay Library we have only to compare it with others of more recent growth. Those who have had the misfortune of being stationed at Allahabad may remember the fussy Baboo who pursues the reader at the Alfred Park Library, pointing out to him the rule that forbids indiscriminate browsing on the printed leaf, and which ordains that no book is to be removed from the shelves except through the medium of the attendant. Then look at the Poona institution! If the B.B.R.A.S. has stagnated into a circulating library the other has degenerated into an evening lounge. "Sweet is the voice of girls," I admit; but there is a time and a place for everything, even silvery voices. Surely there are enough meeting places for society without throwing open the rooms of the "Asiatic." Those who go to read must admit they get their money's worth at Rs. 75 per annum.

I am not an "old brown-calf man," or a last century reader limited, or even a bookworm; but I like sometimes to dip into the forgotten; and my entreaty is to be left alone.

Am I peculiar in saying that the chief charm of the Town Hall Library lies in the seclusion which now pervades it, its atmosphere of freedom from hampering and stupid rules? The very air is redolent with the memories of the illustrious dead. I deny that there is great room for improvement. I deny that "the time has come for the members of the Asiatic Society to appoint special committees," and, finally, I deny that "as a circulating library the Asiatic Library must perish from the competition of cheaper ones." The Library can only perish with the classic walls that hold it, and no finer prize will Bombay have to offer when the trump of the foreigner has sounded and the Bonaparte of the day has announced his coming. Meantime let us beware of invasions nearer home.—Yours, &c.,

EPIDOTIC SYENITE.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *vs.* HINDUS CRICKET CLUB.

THE Hindus received a severe defeat on Saturday in their contest with the Bombay Gymkhana, being beaten by no fewer than 175 runs. The match was a very one-sided one, and seemed only to afford the Gymkhana men an opportunity to improve their averages for the season. Holland's capital performance with the ball, 7 wickets for 6 runs in ten overs, deserves prominent notice. In fact, he took three wickets in his first over for no run. The match commenced shortly after eleven o'clock, when the Gymkhana, winning the toss, went in first. Messrs. Wilkins and Jervois represented their side, and played the bowling of Mehta and Chonker. At the start, the wicket was very bumpy, and the bowling very straight so that it had to be carefully treated. When Wilkins had made ten, he was caught in the slips off Mehta. Holland filled the vacancy, and had to continue the careful game. His companion played with good effect. Runs naturally came in slowly, and it was sometime before the half century was reached. At 62, Holland out Mehta into the slips, where he was smartly held by Joshi, who was in the right place. The retiring batsman made 26 with very correct cricket, and but for that unlucky stroke seemed good for a large score. O'Shea now partnered with Jervois, but he had a short innings as Vyavaharkar caught one he had hit from Chonker. Kennedy now came in and there was a long stand. Jervois had completely mastered the bowling, and Kennedy soon settling down, some lively cricket was witnessed. Several changes in bowling were made with no effect. Rao, Bhandaree and Joshi went on and Mehta changed ends, but the batsmen continued to punish them, though it must be stated that if the chances which had been given were accepted, both players would have had small scores to their credit. Jervois gave a couple of chances, but, on the whole he played a most careful and correct game. He cut and placed the balls with beautiful accuracy. When the score was 133, Jervois, who had contributed 56 to it, was clean bowled by Mehta. He had set himself the task of making half a century, and when he had performed it played a free game. Brooks followed next, and amid the rejoicings of the Hindus retired at once, given out leg before to Mehta. Penny was Kennedy's next partner, and he at once commenced with a couple. Kennedy continued to play well, and drove the bowlers often for three's and two's. He struck the balls in fine style, and with admirable precision. At 166, and when he had just scored 50, he hit a loose one from Merchant, and was well held on the off side by Nayak, who made a brilliant catch. Bruce went in and quickly knocked up 5 before he was clean bowled by Mehta. Penny who had been playing with some of his old form and had with great judgment played the bowling which was now improving, fell to Mehta with the score at 181, and his own total 23, well earned runs. The rest of the wickets quickly collapsed for 14 runs, and it was about half-past four when the last man was out.

Mehta had taken the lion's share of the wickets, and though his analysis does not read very well, his performance was a great one. Chonker had a long turn with the ball, but he was not dangerous. The fielding of the Hindus was generally very weak. It could have been better, as they have shown on many occasion, they can field smartly. Their batting was miserably weak, as was only too palpable when they went in for their first venture. Nayak and the veteran Dalal attempted to face Holland and Anderson. Holland's first over was a remarkable one. Nayak was clean bowled with the first ball. M. Merchant went with the third, and Mehta succumbed to the succeeding ball. Chonker followed, and he just managed to stop Holland's last ball. Dalal who had not received a ball yet, then carefully played. Anderson and Chonker outlived half an over of Holland's, when he ran for a bye. In Anderson's next turn which he had to take he was clean bowled, the fourth wicket for one run. Rao played well, when he went in next, but, after he managed to make 3 runs, he was smartly caught by F. Clark, as he loosely hit up one from Holland. M. Merchant came in next, and playing with confidence, it seemed as if there was going to be a stand, but Dalal gave way before Holland, by whom he was clean bowled. Merchant was run out when he made 4, and Bhende was the only other wicket which gave any trouble. Holland disposed of him, and the lot were out for a miserable 16, 171 behind their opponents, and a total which it had taken an hour to knock up, there was half an hour yet to play, and the Hindus went in again. At the call of time, they had made 9 for 3 wickets—Bruce and Brooks having bowled. The weather all day had been fine, and if the Hindus had only shown some better play there was nothing to complain of. The score is as follows:—

GYMKHANA.

1ST INNINGS.

A D Wilkins, c Merchant b Mehta	10
C E Jervois, b Mehta	56
W Holland, c Joshi, b Mehta	26
C E O'Shea, c Vyavaharkar, b Chonker	6
H Kennedy, c Nayak, b Merchant	50
D Brooks, l b w Mehta	0
L Penny, b Mehta	23
J B Bruce, b Mehta	5
H Clark, c Bhandaree b Chonker	7
F J Clark, b Chonker	7
H Anderson, not out	1
Extras	4
Total	195

HINDU C. CLUB.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
G S Nayak, b Holland	0		
L M Dalal, b Holland	1	b Bruce	0
M T Merchant, c Brooks, b Holland	0	c Kennedy, b Brooks	3
D V Mehta, b Holland	0		
M R Chonker, b Anderson	0	not out	1
B K Rao, c F Clark, b Holland	3	not out	2
M P Merchant, run out	4		
K D Khati, l b w b Holland	1		
B G Bhende, b Holland	5		
R O Vyavaharkar, c Jervois, b Anderson	0		
G G Bhandaree, not out	0	c Bruce	1
Extras	2	Extras	2
Total	16	Total	9

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Gymkhana—First Innings.

	Balls	Runs	Maidens	Wickets.
D. V. Mehta's	180	87	5	6
M. R. Chonker	162	41	10	3
B. K. Rao	35	17	1	0
G. Bhandaree	25	12	1	0
B. Joshi	30	12	1	0
M. T. Merchant	20	29	1	1

Bowled one no ball.

Hindus—First Innings.

W. Holland	49	6	7	7
H. Anderson	45	8	5	2

Hindus—Second Innings.

J. Bruce	25	3	3	2
D. Brooks	20	4	1	1

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL C. C. *VS.* FORT HIGH SCHOOL C. C.

A Cricket match was played on Thursday between the above teams, which really ended in what may be said to be a "draw," though the Fort High School C. C. were 11 runs ahead than their opponents in the first innings. Early in the morning, even before the players had turned up, hundreds of boys of different schools had flocked on the Esplanade to witness the game. Great excitement prevailed throughout the day. In the second innings the Elphinstonians made a capital show of cricket. They required only five runs to win the match, while 5 of their best wickets were trumdled down. Deafening cheers were given to the Elphinstonians at each hit, and there was an uproar at the fall of each wicket; but unfortunately for the Elphinstonians the clock showed half past six, and the wickets were drawn for the day. Both sides claimed a victory; the Fort High School for being 11 runs ahead in the first innings, and the Elphinstone High School for drawing the game decidedly in their own favour.

ATHLETIC CLUB *VS.* THE OFFICERS OF THE S.S. SUTLEJ.

A Cricket match was played last Saturday between the Athletic Club (Y. M. C. A.) and the Officers of the P. and O. Company's s.s. Sutlej with the following result:—

S. S. SUTLEJ.

D. Crawford, b Fido	0
E. A. Bingham, run out	3
W. J. Burnett, b Fido	5
J. Randall, c Harrington, b Sutton	15
O. Sheffield, b Fido	11
R. Gotobed, b Fido	0
J. Stewart, c Harrington, b Fido	0
F. Bingham, b Sutton	2
H. Fabian, not out	1
W. G. Taylor, b Sutton	0
C. J. Dust, c Fido, b Sutton	0
Total	37

ATHLETIC CLUB (Y. M. C. A.)

J. Penstone, l. b. w.	5
F. Fido, b Randall	20
W. H. Walmsley, b Sheffield	0
H. E. Harrington, c Sheffield, b Randall.	19
W. D. Waller, run out	8
W. G. Treacher, c Crawford, b Sheffield..	14
J. Waller, b Taylor	29
W. N. Shilstone, c Dust, b Bingham	1
A. R. Sharp, not out	41
C. A. Engel, run out	0
C. E. Sutton, b Randall	19
B 4, l. b 1, w 14	19
Total	175

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Athletic Club (Y. M. C. A.)

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wides	Wicket.
Fido, F.	9	2	16	0	5
Engel C. A.	4	0	16	0	0
Sutton, C. E.	5	2	5	0	4

S. S. SUTLEJ.

Sheffield, O.	9	0	25	6	3
Gotobed, R.	10	0	31	3	0
Randall, J.	12-4	1	36	1	3
Bingham, E.	9	1	20	2	0
Bingham, F.	9	3	15-	0	1
Burnett, W.	6	2	6	1	0
Taylor, W.	3	0	23	1	1

PRINCE FERDINAND AND HIS MINISTERS.

MR. J. D. BOURCHIER in the current number of the *Fortnightly Review* has an article, in which he gives the following information concerning the new Prince of Bulgaria and his Ministers:—

During the three days which we spent on the Danube I had ample opportunity of improving my acquaintance with Prince Ferdinand and of forming an estimate of his character. What struck me most forcibly was his remarkable capacity for work. He never seemed to take a holiday. At almost every landing-place a vast bundle of despatches, telegrams, and documents of all kinds was taken on board; and the Prince spent the greater part of his time in his cabin perusing them, only coming on deck occasionally to enjoy the fresh breeze. The heat was excessive, and most of us found the day's programme sufficiently exhausting without the additional hours of mental toil. Each day we stopped at four or five places, when the usual round of official receptions, presentations, addresses, church services, and reviews had to be gone through. The Prince, though not exactly delicate, is by no means a strong man, and sometimes in the evening, especially after the protracted speech-making which followed the civic banquets, I have seen him look excessively weary apparently keeping his eyes open with difficulty, and becoming visibly paler, though always doing his utmost to keep up an agreeable conversation with those around him. I could not help feeling sympathy for him as he listened patiently, in heated rooms, to still more heated orations, delivered in the Bulgarian tongue, which he now understands fairly, and in which he has to reply on certain occasions, though he generally prefers expressing himself in French. He is gifted with that essentially royal combination of qualities, tact and a good memory, invariably saying the right thing at the right time and to the right person, and never forgetting the particular circumstances and antecedents of those to whom he is speaking. One day he surprised me by asking whether I had recovered some luggage which several days before, when we were going to Shumla, my dragoman had by mistake taken from the train at a wrong station, and had not had time to replace before the train left. I had almost forgotten the fact myself, once the articles had been recovered. In public his manner is somewhat cold and wanting in animation, and at first his subjects were inclined to contrast it unfavourably with the easy affability of Prince Alexander, who, however, it is said, occasionally tolerated an undue amount of familiarity. He has a peculiarly sweet smile, and a very winning manner in private conversation with his friends and when speaking to children. The latter seemed fascinated by him, as I noticed when visiting the various schools, even the little Osmanlis forgetting their native dignity, and cheering quite as loudly as the sons of the infidel while he was leaving the rooms. Prince Ferdinand has, of course, met with a good deal of hostile criticism, but such as I have heard has generally resolved itself into the negative statement that he does not possess, or does not possess to the same extent, certain brilliant qualities of Prince Alexander. I have heard him accused of a taste for pomp and display; but the only confirmation of the charge which I have been able to discover by personal observation lies in the fact that he wears some handsome rings and a bangle. If there is any royal quality in which he is deficient, it is probably the faculty of initiative, the power of leading, that priceless endowment of born rulers who claim as their right the devotion and enthusiasm of the multitude, and need but say the word for thousands to lay their lives at their feet. But the hour of trial, though near at hand, has not yet come, and with the opportunity we shall discover the man.

Of the two ministers who accompanied the Prince on his journey, I have already described M. Stambouloff. Next to the Premier, M. Natchevitch is probably the most remarkable man in the Cabinet which at this moment seems on the verge of dissolution. M. Natchevitch is in every respect the contrary of M. Stambouloff. A residence of many years in Vienna and a study of the constitutional systems of the West have on the one hand imparted to his mind a certain amount of foreign culture, and on the other inspired him with a distrust of the capacity for self-government possessed by the majority of his half-educated and inexperienced fellow-countrymen. A native of Sistova, M. Natchevitch, while still a youth, incurred the hostility of the Turkish authorities by his connection with the revolutionary movement for the emancipation of Bulgaria, and was obliged to take refuge in Vienna, where he conducted a business establishment for some years with indifferent success, but with the result that he acquired a training which has served him in good stead as Finance Minister under Prince Alexandar and his successor. He was the principal member of the Conservative trio, his colleagues being M. M. Stoilaff and Grecoff, which from the first established an influence over Prince Alexander, and persuaded the young Prince with in two years of his accession to violate his oath and annul the constitution of Tirnova. The document in which this decision was announced was a remakable one. "Bulgares!" says the Prince, "j'ai prete serment a la constitution . . . . . maisce serment, en exigeant queje maintienne les lois dela principaute, m' oblige en outre d'avoir en vue dans tous mes actes la prosperite et le bien du pays." The doctrine of expediency is here stated; and the Bulgarians had to put up with the abrogation of their consititution, which had enjoyed au existence of just two years. No more need be said of the political views of M. Natchevitch. He enjoys the confidence of Prince Ferdinand, whose leanings, like those of his predecessor, are towards Conservatism. He is personally one of the most charming men whom I met in Bulgaria. He is still a young man; he is gifted with a peculiarly agreeable manner, and his voice is soft and harmonious. He is an indefatigable and conscientious worker, and spares no pains to make himself master of every detail in the business of his department. As an *homme de bureau* M. Natchevitch is beyond all praise; as a politician he is devoid of the necessary qualification of being in sympathy with the masses of his fellow-countrymen.

THE "Museum of Religions," which has just been inaugurated in Paris, though it will not be open to the public till October, is a veritable Pantheon in the strictest application of the term. The images of all the divinities worshipped by all the peoples on the face of the globe are assembled in it, and not only the idols but the sacred objects used in the religious services of the different forms of worship; while in the library are to be found the sacred writings, with the accredited commentaries on them, of all the sects that possess a religious literature, and a complete collection of all modern works of importance on the history of religion. M. Guimet, who has enriched Paris with this valuable and interesting collection, has spent several years of his life and a great part of his very considerable fortune in getting it together. He has travelled all over the world, noted the ritual and ceremonies of each religion on the spot, and purchased the accessories pertaining to it from the priests themselves; so that of the genuineness of all the objects in the collection there can be no doubt. The building in which it is housed has been elected by the Government at an expense of over £100,000, and is a handsome structure in the neo-Greek style.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE CHINESE QUESTION IN AUSTRALIA.

(FROM AN AUSTRALIAN POINT OF VIEW.)

THE following communication sent to the *St. James's Gazette* by a very competent and fair-minded observer at Sydney represents the Australian view of the Chinese question:—

What is the cause of the outcry in Australia against Chinese immigration? The answer is to be found in the feelings entertained by their white brethren in Australia towards such of the Mongolian race as have found their way thither. To understand fully the depth and intensity of those feelings, one would need to be brought into somewhat close contact with the Chinese—not in their own country, but in their character of Australian citizens. That an ancient nation with a widely differing civilization from our own should have certain peculiar habits of life neither surprises nor disgusts us. But let the same habits and customs be introduced amongst us, and the matter assumes a totally different aspect. Whatever picturesqueness the Mongolian may seem to have at home is entirely lost. Though sharing the lights and most of the privileges of his white brethren, he remains among them a member of an alien race. He lives with them, but he is not one of them. He has no powers of assimilation. He may adopt European habits and customs, but he remains a Mongolian still. Even a change of dress alters his appearance in a much slighter degree than would be thought possible. Physiologically, even more than psychologically, he is unfitted to assimilate with a type so different from his own as the European. Strange to say, he has the power of assimilating what we, at least, consider the nobler type to his own; for physiologically, a half caste Mongolian is as purely Mongolian as his father. I have seen numerous results of the union between Chinamen and European women, and in every case the mothers race was entirely absorbed in that of the father. In the arms of a woman with red hair, blue eyes, and freckled fair compexion, you may see a child with the straight coarse black hair, slanting black eyes, and yellow skin, that unmistakeably proclaim the Mongol. In the dissimilarity between the European and Mongolian races lies the secret of the antipathy entertained by the former towards the latter. Whatever legal enactments have been passed by the Australian Governments in respect to the Chinaman, and whatever restrictions have been imposed upon him, have all been the outcome of this feeling. The jealousy which his appearance on the Victorian gold-fields created led, in 1855, to the passing of an Act of Restriction by the Government, in accordance with which a poll-tax of 10*l* was imposed on Chinese immigrants, and the number brought out by each vessel was restricted to one for each ten tons shipmeasurement.

A similar Act is in force in that colony at the present time, the number, however, being further reduced to one for every 100 tons measurement: while within the last few years restrictions of a like character have been passed in the remaining colonies; Queensland, owing to its more immediate proximity to China, imposing a poll-tax of 30*l*, and limiting the number to one for each 50 tons ship-measurement. In spite of these restrictions, a steady though moderate influx of Chinese into the various Australian colonies has continued up to the present time. This steady inflow, with its tendency to increase, though not in its present condition of a very alarming character, is yet alarming in regard to the future. And, once public attention became aroused to the fact, a spark was struck which has resulted in a fire of excitement that has spread all through the colonies, and has made the question of Chinese immigration take precedence of all other questions affecting the well-being of Australians. There are evidences, too, that its settlement will involve consequences of a more far-reaching character, as regards the relations existing between the mother-country and her Australian colonies, than would have been thought possible a few months ago.

An examination into some of the facts concerning a Chinese immigration will serve to show that the feeling of alarm is by no means without foundation. At this moment this estimated number of Chinese in the colonies, with the exception of the Fiji group, is 54,550. Moreover, this number represents adult males only; and as an element affecting the labour-market, stand for a much higher percentage as against the adult males of European origin. Within the last fifteen months the net increase in the number of Chinese in New South Wales alone has been estimated at 3,300: a rate of increase which, if continued for ten years, would give a total of Chinese for this colony equal to the number now existing in the whole of Australia. It is this very distinct increase in several of the colonies which has been the means of sharpening the sense of danger. For it is necessary to consider the possibility of a still greater influx in the future. With a population of nearly 400,000,000 China could afford to pour in upon our shores a sufficient number of her subjects to entirely alter the character of the occupancy of Australia; and that a steady wave of Mongolian population is flowing in a southerly direction is evident from the population statistics of the Straits Settlements. According to the report of the Chinese Commissioners, who visited Australia last year, there are 15,000 Chinese in the British dependency of Singapore, who own something like five-sixths of the real estate of the island; while the rate at which the Mongolian population has increased is shown by the fact that the number of Chinese immigrants landing there in 1883 was 61,206.

The fact that a large Chinese population in Australia would prove inimical to the interests—morally, socially and politically—of Australians being admitted, what should be done to avert it? Hasty measures, though under certain circumstances absolutely necessary, are not always the wisest. Several causes seem to have combined during the last few months, to induce hurried and ill-considered action on the part of several of the colonies. The first note of danger that struck on public attention was the visit of the Chinese Commissioners in 1887. Following on this visit, it was discovered that several vessels containing a large number of Chinese immigrants landed their passengers in quick succession in a part of Australia—the northern territory— not subject to the Restriction Act of South Australia, to which it politically belongs. Legislation by the South Australian Government followed, resulting in the imposition of a poll-tax on all Chinese immigrants arriving at Port Darwin and requiring that vessels conveying them should be quarantined. Apparently as a sequence to this act, a diplomatic Note was sent by the Chinese Ambassador to Lord Salisbury, stating the regret with which his Government saw "the continued existence of exceptional and exceptionable laws enacted by colonial Legislatures in Australia against the Chinese subjects," and expressing a hope that, "with a view to the elimination of any found at variance with treaty obligations and international usage, her Majesty's Government would be pleased to institute an inquiry into their nature, and examine how far they were compatible with the increasing growth of the friendly relations existing between the two countries.

The telegrams announcing the forwarding of this Note by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the different Governors added much to the popular excitement on the subject. Despatches from the various Colonial Governments were promptly forwarded to England, asking the Imperial Government to obtain by treaty the exclusion of the Chinese from Australia, and in one case—that of New South Wales—adding that the colony had made up its mind that they should be excluded. At the time I write, no definite information has come to hand respecting the action to be taken by the Imperial Government in the matter. Meantime, the arrival of several vessels with rather large consignments of Chinese, and a fresh outburst of popular excitement and indignation as a consequence thereof, have brought matters to something like a crisis, and have caused the New South Wales and Victorian Governments to resort to somewhat extreme measures to prevent their landing. This has been done more to prevent popular feeling taking the form of a rising against the Chinese than from any hope that such measures would ultimately be successful in stemming the incoming tide; much less from any disposition to deal harshly with people who, however little desired, have come to our shores in accordance with a law which sanctions their admission.

The result of the action taken by the New South Wales Government, however, is that at the present moment there are two vessels in port with 111 Chinese booked for Sydney. Some of them hold exemption-papers, showing that, owing to the fact of their having been in the colony before, they are free to enter without having to pay the poll-tax; a few claim to be naturalized British subjects, and the remainder are prepared to pay the imposed tax; but they are not allowed to land. With regard to one of the vessels, which came *via* Victora, similar action had been taken by the Government there. This course can neither be commended for wisdom or dignity; for advantage was taken of the fact that none of the Chinese holding exemption certificates could prove themselves to be the rightful holders of them, while a threat to enforce the 100*l* penalty on the captain for bringing more than the legal number prevented any of the Chinese being landed in Victoria. Action on similar grounds was taken on the arrival of the vessel in Port Jackson, with the exception that the Chinese were placed on a hulk in the harbour, where they remain guarded by police pending their being sent back to China; the Government being firm in its determination not to allow them to land. Previous to the arrival of the vessel, public feeling ran very high all over the colony. In Sydney an excited public meeting, presided over by the mayor, was held, at which it was resolved that those present—numbering nearly 6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. St. Bernard, 1,447 tons, Captain C. R. Young, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, laden with a general cargo.

THE s. s. St. Dunstan, 1,451 tons, Captain J. Ogilvie, arrived in Bombay on Saturday afternoon from Liverpool, laden with Coals.

THE following is the list of passengers sailing by the B. I. S. N. steamer Satara Captain J. C. Tice, which cleared for Karrachi and the Persian Gulf on Saturday, to sail on the arrival of the Overland Mail in Bombay :—Dr. and Mrs. R. Bowman, for Buserh ; Mr. G. Wallji for Muscat ; Lieut. W. Sugden, for Gull port ; Surgeon-Major Keith, Messrs. F. E. Graham, Berey, Edalji Pallanji Golwalla and one native officer, for Karachi ; and sixty-five deck, for various ports.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JULY 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Sutlej	2149	Worcester	A	P. & O. Co.
„ Asia	2322	J. Harris	B	W. &A.Graham & Co.
„ Shelley	1302	J. Davison	E	Ratanji Bomanji & Co.
„ Apollo	2066	J. Douglas	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Clan Macdonald	1716	W. J. Rule	G	F. Muir & Co.
Ship Sir Lancelot	886	G. Noel	K	V. Abraham & Co.
S.S. Huzara	1336	D. Campbell	L	M. Mackenzie.
„ Aston Hall	2333	J. A. Hill	M	E. Bates & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

	No.		
S.S. Sultan	2041	Collin	1	V. Ebram.
„ Ks. of St. John	2286	Bevis	3	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Manilla	2583	G. B. Gavino	6	F. Bazzoni, Esq.
„ Mobile	917	J. T. Cronin	7	B. & P. S. N. Co.
„ Mecca	936	Macfadyen	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ St. Regulus	2081	J. Henry	11	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From
21	St. Dunstan (s)	Ogilvie	Liverpool, June 24.
	Strathearn (s)	White	Cardiff, June 23.
22	Busheer (s)	Skinner	Karachi, July 19.
	Peshwa (s)	Carson	Calcutta, July 1.
	China (s)	Billinge	Liverpool, June 13.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
22	Shelley (s)	Davison	Port Said.
	St. Bernard (s)	Young	Rangoon.
23	Satara (s)	Tice	Karachi & Persian Gulf ports.

CALCUTTA.

July.

ARRIVALS.

17 Wardha s ..... Stevenson .. Port Louis, June 28.
Bengal sp ..... Read ..... Liverpool, July 10.
18 Maharani s ..... Burleigh .... Rangoon, July 9.
El Capitan sp ..... Humphrys .. New York, April 12.

DEPARTURES.

July 17.—Ship Lochee and Moel Tryvan.
July 18.—Ship Ulrica, and a Schooner (number not shown.)

MADRAS.

July.

ARRIVALS.

18 Medea s ..... Calcutta.
19 Scindia s ..... Rangoon.

July.

DEPARTURE.

18 Sirsa s ..... Rangoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aston s—54 bales wool, Ebji Sewji ; 33 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co ; 1,000 cwts myrabolums, G Damodher and Co ; 100 bales wool, G Rungoomala
Clan Macdonald s—50 bales wool, M Jaitho.

FOR LONDON.

Sutlej s—60 cwts gum, N Mowji ; 35 cwts gum, N Damji ; 35 cwts gum, D Heerji ; 62 cwts gum, L Canji ; 8 bales skins, D Sassoon and Co ; 28 bales skins, H H Sidik ; 5 bales skins, J Purdhan ; 23 bales skins, H M Joosub and Co ; 8 bales skins, S G Shirazi ; 15 bales skins and hides, H C H Gunny ; 397 cwts pepper, 186 cwts mother o'pearl shells, 156 cwts gum, and 124 cwts gallnt, nutmegs, &c, N Lallji ; 7 cwts ivory, E Passia ; 1 bale carpets, Volkart Bros.

FOR HULL.

Apollo s—8,000 cwts wheat, Finlay, Muir and Co 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co ; 520 cwts myrabolums, J Harichand ; 996 cwts myrabolums, V Hunsraj.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt of St John s—22 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 75 cwts cotton fly and droppings, D Veerji ; 100 bales hemp Volkart Bros ; 4,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 1,999 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Sultan s—6,005 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co ; 325 cwts buffalo horns, G Lockhart and Co ; 10,008 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co ; 54 cwts gum, S Dosogne and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asia s—1,038 cwts castor seed, Lang, Moir and Co ; 3,500 cwts castor seed and 3,225 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros ; 87 cwts myrabolums, Beyts, Craig and Co.
St. Regulus s—10,890 cwts wheat, J. Fachiri ; 2,250 cwts linseed, Lang Moir and Co ; 4,500 cwts wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—300 bales cotton, E. E. Spinner and Co 100 cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Manilla s—670 bales cotton, A Blaschcek and Co ; 46 cwts gum, S Dosogne and Co ; 200 bales cotton W Bell and Co.
Sutlej s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sutlej s—120 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.
Manilla s—1,539 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Goalpara s—323 bales cotton, R Luchmandas ; 100 bales cotton Mackinon, Mackenzie and Co.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 23.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

421-83—Crawford and B—Toolsidas Ludha vs Premji Tricumdas—Payne, G and S—Part heard.
483-87—Hore, C and B—Haji Joosub Haji Abdool Karim vs G G Volkart and others—Payne, G and S.
486-87—Hore, C and B—Nusserwunji Jehangir Khmabatta vs G G Volkart and others—Payne, G and S.
89-87—Payne, G and S—C A Turner vs Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy—Mansuklal and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

53-88—Wadia and G—Navazbai vs Dadabhoy Dosabhoy Baxter and another—Payne, G and S, and in person.—Part Heard.
55-88—Janardhan G—Luchminarayen Ganeshamdas vs Meghji Passoobhai and others—Thakurdas, D and C.
59-88—Mirza, H K—Hemchund Premchund vs F L Charles—Crawford and B.
62-88—Mansuklal and D—Bapubhai Kukul vs. Chugan Walji and others—In person.
61-88—T A Bland—Narayen Sonaji Chowan and others vs. Raghoonath Krishnaji—J C Cama.
58-88—In person—Babaji Amroota Roopner and others vs Bhimrao Bapooji Kulkurni Brikrishnn and D.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. At chemists and druggists.

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"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 20.

Muspratt, Williams, Lieut., Bo. R. A., on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 21.

FitzPatrick, Col., Madras Staff Corps, on leave, to Moulmein.
Moore, Surgeon, Bombay, Med. Staff, on duty, to Purandhur.
Case, Capt., Bombay, 28th Pioneers, from leave, to Poona.

JULY 22.

Bowman, Surg-Major, Bombay, Med. Dept., on duty, to Baghdad.
Muspratt, Williams, Lieut., Bombay, R. A., on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDER

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1888.

The S. I. R. A. Competition will take place at Colaba, on Wednesday next, at 3-30 p.m.

By order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain & Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD-QUARTERS, Poona, 20th July, 1888.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

9th Bo Infy—2nd Lt E T Sauloz, 1st Suffolk Regt, a candidate for the S C to officiate as Wing Officer on probation, dated 13th July, 1888.

Surgeon R R H Moore, Medl Staff, on general duty, Bombay Dist, is appointed to the medical charge, Station Hospital, Purandhar, vice Surgeon-Major W P Bridges proceeding on leave as a temporary arrangement, or until further orders.

Captain A W C Ball, S C, Wing Officer, 28th Bo Infy, (Pioneers), was attached to the 16th Bombay Infy, for duty, from the 25th April to the 14th May, 1888.

With reference to G O G No 341 of 1888, Surgn-Major B W Wellings, Medical Staff is posted to General duty, Bombay Dist, N D and Aden.

It is notified that the *London Gazette* of the 2nd and 26th June, 1881, were received at Bombay Army Head-Qrs on the 17th July 1888.

Under instructions from Horse Guards the following Officers are detailed for duty with their Royal Depots ; and under such arrangements as General Officers Comdg may direct, those now in India will proceed to England during the ensuing Trooping Season, doing duty on the voyage, vide para 2137, A R I Vol II Discipline :—

2nd Royal Lancaster Regt—Capt E Dolphin.
1st Royal Fusiliers—Capt F A Wilkison and Lt R J Penney.*
2nd Lanc Fusiliers—Capt C D Wallington.*
2nd Gloster Regt—Capt H C Cure.
1st Loyal North Lancashire—Capt O J H Brooker and Lt J. Newall.
2nd Royal Dub Fus—L. W Bromilow.
* At present in England.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—R A, Lt H E T Brake (8-1 London Divn) for six months' on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

R A—Lt J C Thorp (6-1 Southern Divn) to remain in England from 29th Sept to 29th Nov 1888 in extension of the leave granted to him in Army Order No 160 of 6th April 1888.

20th Bo I—Lt J R Hill to Bombay, from 4th July, to 3rd October 1888, to study the Native language.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 20th July 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·711
Temperature of the Air	82·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·2
Dew Point	76·9
Relative humidity of Air	84·6
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)..	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·4
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	76·9
General Directions of Wind.*	WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	·625
Fall of Rain	0·23
Total for during month	20·15
„ „ year	37·88
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 21st inst.	0·14

* From midnight to midnight.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

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Rampart Row, W.

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RESERVE FUND $3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS..... $7,500,000

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Ditto 1 ditto WHITE LABEL.	„ 48

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Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 61 0	„ 64 0
STILL HOCKS.		
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Leibfrauenmilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 24 0	„ —
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
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Vino Barbera	14 0	..
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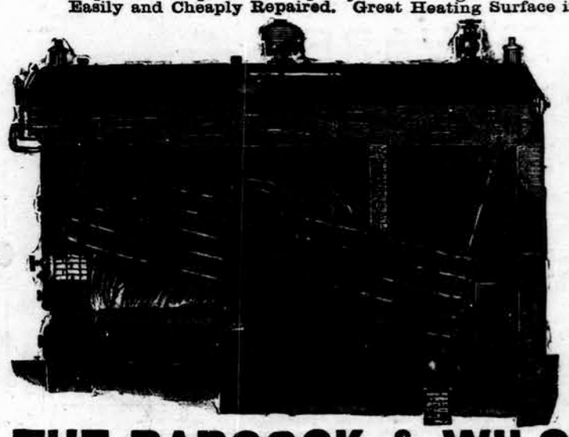

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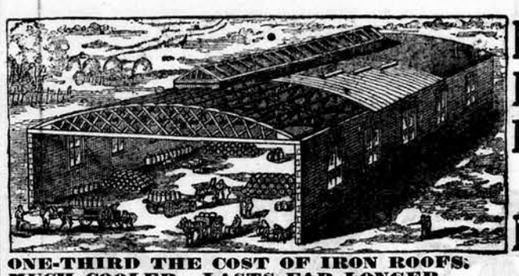

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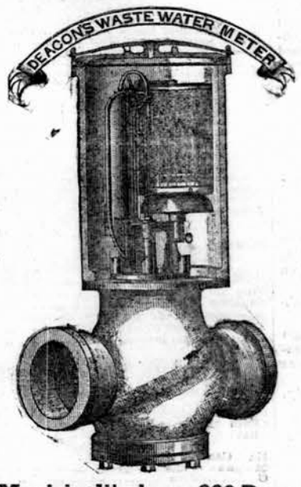

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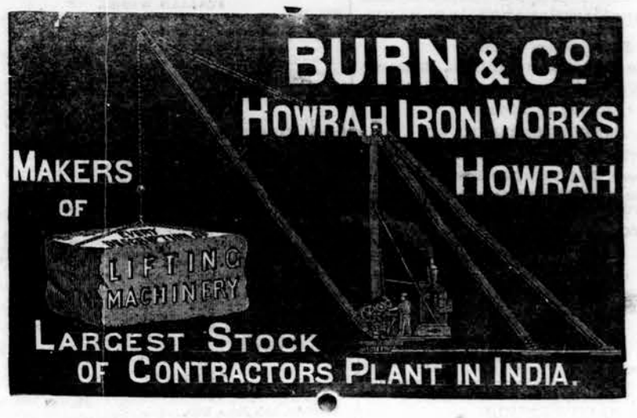

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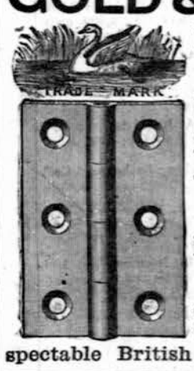

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